Bedroom and Parlor Suites.

Folling Beds (all styles),

and 160 Free, through block 200 feet to S. SHINDLER & CJ., Portland, Or.

School Pesks, Odd Chairs, Cheffoniers, Side Boards,

ger Beer Bremer.

Superior Pacilities for Shipping in Car Lots.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

MIT LITTE TION.

MI F BROLINES CO."

this hacher

ALIT ROLL PORTER, Or.

Market Wood Westing Ma-

SEVER TAFFE

ROLALTU PRESENT **YAKK** MORE POPULAR

PERFECT

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and Cheapest for Que FOR SALE EVERYWH

HOMPSON, LANGDON NEW YORK, SOLE MAR

NEW PARK THEA RETURN OF THE FAVOR Tuesday, April UVENILE OPERS.

In a Grand Revival of Gilbert & Grantest Success, H. M.

PINA FORM

BINA FORM

Aursday Night, THE WIKADO, Metason

The entire company in the control of the company at the company of t

GETTYSBURG CYCI ARLY

he Great Battle Printing

Admission 50c; Children 25c.

Sick Headache, the foot to a something and the body; The court appeals

Develop Flesh

SOLD EVERY WHERE

- CHIEF #

This unequaled exhibition is on P.M. On Sandaya from irdances, between Asharet on

16

GUABANT

LARGE AND HOST FAVORABLY KNO'VN IN THE NORTHY EST

Portland, Oregon

Saria & Iron Nater

Best Assortment in Portland,

bur overstock in certain lines is now being closed

ou at GREATLY REDUCED

We intend to confine our stock to SPECIALTIES in

BOOTS and SHOES, all of the

First and Washington.

HOME INDUSTRY.

QUICK DELIVERY.

The attention of the trade is invited to our

MAYY BLUE, HOME RUN.

CORONA IMPERIAL, AND

Best sellers in the market. At retail everywhere. Wholesale

Meson, Ehrman & Co.,

Portland, Oragon.

LAND PLASTER

Everding & Farrell's,

Portland, Oregon.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

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Froduces:

CHAMPACHE. 580 Washington 84

LEADER CICARS.

Fine Table

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From our Celebra-ted Orleans Vipoyard.

BEST MANUFACTURE.

ARMED PRINTE

Because to "The Oregonia"

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FULL WEIGHT In. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Piret St., Portland, Or., maters and Wholesale Liquor Dealers. White Rock Mineral Water.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.



Warehouse Trucks. L. H. PARKER, Agent,

E.E.PROWELL SOUTH PORTLAND DRUGGIST

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING. I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST. I LACKED ENERGY.

I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.

I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.

I HAD NO AMBITION.

I FEEL WELL NOW.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS.

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuti-curs Remedies.

Meisrs, Strumes & Brumes, Montoe, N. C. DEAN SIDS: About two months ago, on

MONHOE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887. THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.: The Poyrish Drug and Chimital Livi.

Hestilering. Mr. Win. S. Stephenson of this company to engitting on to town to-day to let us were him, yet engitting on to town to-day to let us were him, and to-show us what Criticars. Researchies had dance for land. This is the case referred to it or cletter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now one would suppose that there had never been anything the native with him—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and neverth inclose what has fitten has to may shout the spaties—wheel had on the fitten and the continued of the seems of the continued o

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Boop prejared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood dis-cace from pinpipes to screen.

Sold everywhere. Price. CUTTCURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL (M. Rowton, Mass. 33"Send in "How to Curt-Skin Biseases," 64 pages, 66 likastratofis, and 100 testmontals.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

TWEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

KEFF YOUR EYE OPEN it you would not be victimized by impostors and frands who are flooding the market with worthless imitations of Bennon's Planter. These "pirates" who seek to flood their worthless products on the reputation of Bennon's Planter resort to many tricks for which their class is famous, and if buyers are not accessfullarly cautions, they frequently find themselves victimized by unscruptions dealers, who aid and abot in such deception for a division of the profits. Honest dealers will unite with physicians in recommending Bennon's. Plante gran superior to all other external remedies for coughs 'colds, plearley, chest plus, backache, itd., pay, affections, malaria, rheumagiam, aciatica, Juniago and sphess and pains of overy description. BEABURY & JOHNSON.

THE MILLS TARIFF BILL

Long Debate Started in the House of Representatives.

MILLS MAKES THE INITIAL SPEECH.

ts Promptly Followed by Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and the Two Manage to Present the Onestion in Both Extremes.

HIGGON, April 17.—At I o'closic the went into a committee of the whole, er, of Illinois, in the chair, for considered of the tariff bill. No opposition was o Mills's motion to this effect began his speech by saying that the cerease of duties thade during the war m, at the time they were made, stated ally temporary, yet a quarter of a cenprext increase of duties hade during the war had, been, at the time they were made, stated to be only temporary, yet a quarter of a contry later these duties were higher than they were during the war, and they now averaged if per cent, on imports. At income tax had been imposed to meet the war expenses; it was gone. It was a tax ton wealth, and the 172,060,000 annually realized from that ronree was swept away; but the war tax on clothing, on food, or implements of labor remained, and a war was will being prosecuted against the people, a fiscal war, exhausting in its demands, and every effort to remove or lower that taxation had been resisted and defeated.

erected to commente as legislative wisdom and the bieneficence of its laws were
crowned with the capstone taking off the internal revenue tax on playing cards, and
putting a tax of 20 per cent, on tibles.

The democrats had been taunted with the
charge that they they had failed to reduce
taxntion. This charge had been guity of
preventing action on the many bills brought
into the house by the committee on ways
and means.

mot the house by the committee on ways and means.

Woole's Wayn's there.

Woole's Wayn's there.

Woole's attention to woolen manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures are uniformly the prisent excentive turn, and motored has the public at large was injured by the first at excentive turn, and motored importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on goods they sent as in exchange for food, it amounts to taxing our own agricultural exports. Reduction of duties would not, as had been asserted, check the menufacturers and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were higher. Under lower duties we could export more goods, manufacturies would run steadily and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than ten per cent, of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custon houses were gone and the government were supported by direct taxes.

Protectionities agree that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any other country, as a result of protection. It was not so, but supposing that it was, shy, then, should they are six if they were safe to underself the European manufacturers. Did the manufacturers pay higher wages means lower cost to lower duties, if they were safe to underself the European manufacturers. Did the manufacturers pay higher wages means lower cost of production. This accounted for the fact that free trade England paid higher wages than protection France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's market. He had requested the present chief of the labor bareau to assertian if there was any exception that the than protection France and vermany, and yet controlled the world's narket. He had requested the present chief of the labor bareau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor, and the result of highly paid efficient halor was the low cost of the product. In answer he read a tabulated statement prepared by Mr. Wright, giving the result of the inquiry in a number of cases, which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

which appeared to fully bear out the rule.

THE LABOREM NOT EXPERITED.

MIRS then proceeded with frequent citations from economic authors, and from tabulated statements, to clucidate his argument that the high rate of wages in this country was not the resulted the protective system. We had grown rich, properous and power-rule—out by the aid of restrictions on foreign commerce, but in spite of them. He quoted tables to show that the tariff was intended to benefit the laborer; that the benefits of the tariff pass into the pockets of the tariff and naver come to the pockets of the laborer. Taking up the case of a pair of plankets, where the tariff exceeded the labor got by \$1.52, Mills declared that every dollar the gross was reaped by the manufacturers.

distory at 52, mins according that every dollar if the excess was reaped by the manufacturers.

Orala, of Texas, interrupted to ask how the ways and means committee and treated those blankets.

Mills replied that it had seduced the tariff on them texts from 11 7 to 71 cents. [Applettee.]

Continuing he said if was asserted that congress had intended to benefit the laborer by the tariff. It had failed, and not a dollar of the protection afforded got beyond the manufacturer. He however, hired his information of the protection tare, in the open market. The committee had left in the bill more than cnough protection to pay for all labor, and a bonus besides. The present policy was making a vast discrimination in the committy between the two classes—one poor and

choigh protection to pay for an labor, and a bonus besides. The present policy was making a yast discrimination in the country between the two classes—the poor and numerous; one small, and powerful and rich. Concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few men would overthrow our government.

In conclusion, he said the bill was a very moderate one; yet it would send comfort and happiness into all the homes of the poor laboring people of this country; and he asked the holes, in behalf of these people, to consider their claims and help reduce the horse due to the horden that had been loaded upon them. Mills spoke about an hour and three-quarters, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by a crowd of democratic members, who pressed forward to tender congratulations.

Kelhy, of Pennsylvania, next took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said its emotiment would paralyze the enterprise and energy of the people, overthrow our manufacturing supremay, and reduce our commanding commercial position to colonial. It was studiously designed to produce these direct results, and nicely adopted for this purpose. It was confessedly a partisan measure, and was framed in the interest of a party whose leaders appeared oblivious to the overwhelming social and economic changes wrought by the abdition of slavery. The gentlemen who framed this bill, and could brook neither modification nor discassion of the provision by this associated in the committee, were with but two exceptions.

lation to this era. It belonged to the saddest epoch in our national history. During that

lation to this era. It belonged to the saddest epoch in our national history. During that period slavery dominated our national connectis and guided the administration of our national affairs, in hostility to national interests; and in the interest of free trade twice threatened war.

By putting wool on the free list, the bill would abolish sheep husbandry, destroy inmense capital embarked therein, and impoveriels more than a million men who own docks, or are employed in their care, and by working this run-it would diminish the supply of cheap and healthful andmal food now furnished by the wool grower to the manufacturing laborers of the country.

It would also render the production of American tin plates and cottan ties impossible, by placing these articleson the free list with wool. By the transfer of those, and other products of coal and iron ore, to the free list, and by reducing the duries on steel rails; structure iron and many other forms of iron and steel, it would, though it maintained existing duties on 'coal and iron ore, tose a majority of the bituminous coal fields and ore banks, which are now giving a profitable employment to hundred of thousands of laborers, not only in the Northern states, but in the Southern. But while professing to huve abandoned their purpose to put coal and ore on the free list, the framers had ingeniously continued to make importation possible by such measures of indirection as might enable them to saddle the treasury department or the judiciary with the political consequences of their deliberate tergiversations.

smight emble them to saddle the treasury department or the judiciary with the political consequences of their deliberate tergiversations.

To illustrate the purelle absurdity of President Cleveland's assumption that the duty was always added to the cost, not only of import commodities but to the price of like commodities produced here. Eelley invited the president's attention to the fact that though the duties on sugar, when reduced to the ad valorem standard, were never so ligh as now, the price of sugar was never so low in this country as now. The progress of sugar-making in Louisiana since 1867 might be cited as an illustration of the vitalizing influence of protective duties.

Coming to the subject of the surplus, Kelley suith he would so legislate on the question of surplus, and the source whence it flows, as to increase the wealth, power and dignity of the country, by promoting the development of its industries, and thus diminish its dependence upon foreign importation, epon which duties are collected. He would derive the authorial revenues from cudoms duties so adjusted as to satinulate and defend home—production, while preventing combinations, trusts and monognolies of any kind. Reductifue of taxation should be effected immediately by abolition of the sources of income, the receipts from which may be computed month by month; if not also dutely as they were by slavery before the war, and King Alcohol is proving that he is as hostile to national development as King Cotton ever was.

In conclusion, Kelley said: "The perfectation of internal taxes is the issue presented to the American people by the president in his free trade measage, and by fire Southern gentlemen who have dominated the councils of the committee on ways and means. For myself, I will stand, for the protective system and the maintenance of such rates of such as a will insure the development of all the resources of the sountry, increase the number of its industries and perpetuate its national independence, commercial and the resources of the

Kelley spoke for two hours, and when he resumed his seat was loudly applicated and received the congratulations of his party friends.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

A bill was reported in the house for the erection of a public building at Helena, Montana.

The Bill for a Public Building at Salem to

The Billish's Tablic Building at Balem is Passed.

Wassiston, April 17.—Senator Cultom introduced a bill providing that in all cuses where it shall appear that parties have paid \$2 f0 per sere for lands reduced in price to \$1 25 per sere for lands reduced in price to \$1 25 per sere for lands reduced in price to \$1 25 per sere for lands be authorized to repay to such parties the excess of the price of \$1.25 per acre.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the bill to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads was laken up for consideration. A number of amendments were offered mid or-

number of amendments were offered and ordered printed, and then the bill went over until to-morrow.

The senate them resumed consideration of the bill for admission of the state of South Dukota and the organization of the territory of North Dukota, and was addressed by Mr. Vest in opposition to the bill. The senator from Wisconsin (Spooner) land spoken vesterday of secession, and said there was no difference between a state trying to break out of the Union, and states trying to break into it. But what did that senator say of a state, neither in nor out of the Union, which caimed to owist as a state, in spite of the laws and in defiance of congress. If any Southern community had undertaken to do what the people of Dakota had done, there would have been an outery innicidiately, only exceeded by that in regard to Fort. Saniter, and the senator from Vermout would have proposed a piece of legislation which he had carried in 1876, which put Hayes into the presidential chair; and "to arms!" would have been the ery all overshe north.

Simunts wished to say, with emphasis, that he believed, and that nine-tenths of the epople of the United States who knew anything alout it believed (he thought) that President Hayes was lawfully and fairly aleated, by the voles of states, according to the constitution of the country; and that the pony evil which had extred in regard to that matter was the aftent of a body of men at headquarters in New York to buy the electors of South Carolina, and those men had not been republicans.

Vest said Conkling had made use of expressions in the sentice humber shoring the

headquarters in New York to buy the electors of South Carolina, and those men had not been republicans.

Yest suid Conkling had made use of expressions in the senatechumber showing that he had doubled the election of Mr. Hayes, and to this Edmunds replied that he believed that Yost was mistaken, and that Conkling thought Hayes was lawfully elected.

Yest remarked that when the senator from Vermont stated that a large majority of the people believed that Hayes was elected he must take issue with him. As to the purpose of the democratic opposition to the bill being the keeping out of three electural votes of South Dakots, Vest denied it energetically, and declared his belief that Clevelind would be elected president by a majority in which the votes would be so small a fraction as not to affect the result to an appreciable extent. The democratic sensions were willing to admit the whole territory of Dakota as a state, but were not willing to divide it.

tory of Dakota as a state, but were not willing to divide it.

A vote will be taken on the bill to-morrow.
The senate passed thirty-five private pension bills, and then, on motion of Manderson, the senate bill for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebrakia (anthorizing payments to them of \$10,000, being ten annual installments under the treaty) was taken up, amended by authorizing the secretary of the interior to extend the time of payment of purchase money for lands sold on the Omaha Indian reservation, and passed.

Passed.

The senate bill for a public building at Salem, Oregon, (\$100,000) passed. Adjourned.

As a dressing and color restorer, nething is so satis-actory as Parker's Hair Ralsans. Parker's Ginger Tonis strenghens the lungs. Take the Sorthern Pacific Ballroad; the dining of route for all politic cars. Office, No. 2 WalkROSCOE CONKLING DEAD

After the Long Struggle He Peacefully Passes Away.

LIFE EXPIRES AT 1:50 THIS MORNING. His Death Erroneously Announced Through the

City Early in the Evening-Scenes and Inci-dents Around the Bedside.

New York, April 17.—Dr. Anderson was the physician who watched Conkling during the night. At 8:20 this morning he said Conkling had spent a quiet night. He had taken thirty-four owness of nondshnent between 3 o'clock last night and 6 o'clock this morning. The nourishment consisted of milk and komiss.

At 11:20 o'clock this morning Head Porter O'Toole, who had been much in the sick room, expressed an opinion that, from the talk current in the room, Conkling will not live throughout to-night. He thinks, however, there is no danger during the day. The patient is growing steadily weaker and at present is lying in a stuper.

THE END SCARING.

NEW YORK, April 17.—At a guarter past 9 o'clock Dr. Barker called on Conkling and oxamined him three-quarters of an hour. When he came out he said: "Conkling is not so well this morning. The pupils of his eyes, lowever, respond to light. He has taken forty ounces of nourishment, principally milk. His wound was not dressed this morning, but is looking well. His pulse is 98, temperature 100. I found it absolutely necessary to give him active medicine."

What little hope the doctors have of saving the eminent man's life is all based upon his splendid vitality, rather than the chances of the treacherous disease. Those who would venture an opinion before are silent as the grave to-day. A great air of mystery surrounds the house. The weary hours of watching, together with a bad cold, have nearly worn Mrs. Conkling out.

At 3:25 o'clock Dr. Barker called at Conkling's and remained until 3:40 o'clock. He said: "Conkling, since half past twelve o'clock, has developed edena of the lungs, which is a settling of blood in the base of the lungs, and he will probably die before morning."

Chostno to Daler.

At 5:30 o'clock, Dr. Barker, whe had just

tion.
Dr. Anderson says Conkitug will probably

At 6:15 a messenger was dispatched for Mr. Conkling's brother. Frederick A. At the present moment [6:17] Conkling's throat is filting up with blood, and he is choking.

is filling up with blood, and he is choking.

FAST PASSING AWAY.

5:30 P. M.—At 5:20 Dr. Anderton said Conkling was fast passing away. He did not think the ex-senator would last longer than two hours. Conkling is now unconscious, and the end will pribably come from heart failure. Mrs. Conkling and Mrs. Conkling and the end will pribably come from heart failure. Mrs. Conkling and Mrs. Conkmarare now with him. Dr. Anderton has just been relieved by Dr. Hartley.

At 6:30 o'clock a professional nurse who had just left the sick room ambounced that the end was fast approaching, and Conkling could not live long.

EEBONEOUS BUMONS OF DEATH.

EBRONEOUS BUMORS OF DEATH.

seen verified.

8:23—It is stated that Mr. Conkling expired it 8:19 P. M.

8:16 P. M.—Mr. Conkling's brother, who as just come out of the house, says he is not lead, but dying. The report of his death at (19 was upon the strength of a nod from the professional nurse, who appeared at the door it that time, and was asked if Mr. Conking

Dr. Barker called at 10:00 o'clock, and remained until 11 o'clock. He said Conkling was failing rapidly. His extremities were becoming cold. His legs were quite cold nearly all the way up. He was pulseless, and his respiration is very quick. He did not think Conkling could live much longer. In fact, he did not think he would live two hours. He was suffering from general failure of the nervous system.

THE STRUGGLE ENDED.

Death Claims the Victory at 1:56 in the Mothing.

New Yonk, April 18.—Conking died at 1:50 A. M. At the bedside of the dying man were Mrs. Conking, Judge Core, Dr. Anderton and Mrs. Oaking, Judge Core, Dr. Anderton and Mrs. Oakman. Mr. Conking passed away without moving a limb. He looked as though peacefully sleeping. There were a number of persons outside on the street, waiting to catch the last report. Within doors there were between forty and fifty persons also waiting to keen the worst. They were composed chiefly of representatives of the press and friends of the dead senator.

Mr. Conkling died in the rear chamber, on the second floor of the residence.

"It was a dreadful struggle that the patient fought against death," said Judge Coxe, "but the end was peaceful and unaccompanied by pain."

His sorrowing wife and daughter were weeping at his side, but once the keen eyes were glazed and set in death, Mrs. Conkling and daughter both bore up bravely, but the wife was most prostrated. Mrs. Oakman supported her mother. As the ashen pallor deepened upon the emaciated face, Mr. Conkling gasped three or four times and passed away in death. This lines about the mouth and on the face seemed natural.

Immediately after death Judge Coxe and Dr. Anderson left the bouse. No strangement can, be passed that in death Conkling's would be seed that in death Conkling was climbilly comment on the conting the conting the posed.

Scenes and Incidents Around the Bedside of the Dying Senator.

New York, April 17.—Dr. Barker called at 9:15, and remained until 9:35. He said: "Conkling is slowly staking, but may linger for houts yet. He is unconscious, and saifering no pain, so that there is ho wear upon the tissues, and as the vital powers of some men are greater than others there is no knowing flow long he may linger. He may live until morning. His pulse is 140, his temperature 192, and respiration 19."

Dr. Burker seemed quite overcome as he stoed on the steps of Conkling's house this afternoon, and told the reporters of the impending dissolution of his patient.

All the afternoon the rick statesman lay motionless in hed in the Hoffman house annex. He occasionally moved his arms, which were under the bed covering. He lay on his right side, in order that the wound on the left side of his head might not get irritated. This cut, it will be understood, is one Dr. Sandsmade when he operated in an endeavor to save the car-senator's life.

At 6:10 P. M. Ed Stokes come out of the house, and said Cookling, was sinking very rapidly. His death was merely a question of time.

of time.

Large-crowds of poople congregated in the street through the graning, owing to bulled the satisfactory that the spin of the Propingst politicipa and members of the

bar were seen in the corridors of the Hoffman house, discussing the shilities of the dying senator, and inquiring the latest news. Every one was anxious to get information, and yet feared that any moment it would be learned that the end had come.

A sorrowful group surrounded the sick man's bed. Mrs. Conkling, whose vigils have been beyond the endurance of many stronger women, and who had watched her husband well on in the early morning, was at his side looking worn and despondent. His nephews, Judge Alfred C. Coxe and Alderman Conkling and brother, Col. Prederick A. Conkling and brother, Col. Prederick A. Conkling and brother, Col. Prederick Hoffman Conking and brother, Col. Prederick Hoffman to hold him, even while wasted by disease, now lay low and almost lifeless in the hands of the great destroyer. The breathing was wenk and difficult.

Colonel Conkling left at 8.45, and five minutes later young Alderman Conkling, the former's son, came out and inspired a little hope by saying the senator might live twelve hours longer.

hours longer.

The Memphis Races.

Memphis, Tenn., April 17.—The weather was clear and warm, the track in fine condition, and the airendance the largest of the meeting.

For all nges, five-eighths of a mile, heats—First heat, Hilda won, Jennie Merarland second, McLaughlin third; time, 1:0236.

Second heat—Hilda won, Jennie Merarland second, McLaughlin third; time, 1:0716.

For all ages, one and one-sixteenth miles—Wanderer won, Kirklan second, Hopedale third; time, 1:5026.

For three-year-olds and upwards one and one-signth miles—Macbeth won. Whitenose second, Fanama third; time, 1:5532.

For haddens, one mile—John Gray won, Lula Dart second, Montgomery third; time, 1:44.

A Beer Boycott at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 17.—Conditions are favorable for a general lockout of brewers. Mocrilin having refused to reinstate a man at the request of his fellow-workmenthey struck, and their action was ratified last night by the brewers' union, which declared an immediate boycott on Moerlin's beer. The boss brewers, in anticipation of this, decided to stand together in case anyone was soycotted. In obedience to a resolution, one of Moerlin's customers, who this morning stopped taking Moerlin's beer and tried to buy elsewhere, was refused. Both sides are committed to the contest.

New Your, April 17.—The commissioner of immigration reported to Collector Magons to duy that there is not sufficient evidence to hold eighteen Italian murble cutters who arrived

Los Cruces, N. M., April 17.—While two Indian policemen attempted to arrest Sacafe, an Apache Indian, and his son,, who were drunk and causing trouble in camp, a fight ensued in which oue of the policemen was killed. Escate's son was fatally and three women were severely injured by stay shots. Sacate was finally secured and locked up.

Bacate was many secured and doctor up.

Break in the Brewers Ranks.

New York, April 12.—The journeymen's contract has been signed by Schmidt & Schwamenfieigel, New York brewers, and memitiers of the association. This is the first break in the caployers' ranks.—The strikers' committee state that they have received requests for a conference from three companies associated with the boss brewers.

The Advance in Wheat.

was exucusy one containing the New York market opened excited, and members of the exchange exceeded the rules in their efforts to buy.

Strike of Burlington Switchmon.

Kassas Cirx, April 17.—All Burlington switchmen in the yards here quit work at 7 o'clock this evening, and the road is bedly crippled in-heading freight. The came of the strike was the reduct of the company to reinstate switchmen whom they had discharged for assaulting a night yardmaster.

A Dissstrons Sham Fight.

Prisacellassirous Sham Fight.

Prisacellas File, 'April '17—The marines and blue jackets of the North Atlantic squadron, participated in a sham battle to-day. Five blue jackets and a marine were wounded. It is supposed the material in the consol a shell had hardened, and tore off, the metal cone wounding the men. A Fair Proposition. Pittserec, April 17.—A memb firms of Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

negie Bros. & (20., is said to be authority for the statement that Andrew Carnegie is will-ing to relinquish his Craddock plant to his workingmen on a guarantee of 3 per cent, per annum on his investment.

Trying to Compromise.

Jensey City, April 17.—Men in enforced ideness by the lockout at the breweries in Hudson county held a meeting this morning and decided to compromise if possible. The men agree to obey the bosses, but continue in their union. It is rumored the men will return to work to morrow.

Shinping.

San Prancisco, April 17.—Arrived—Steamers Signal, Gray's Harbor; Mexico, Victoria; Columbia, Portlaudi, Baris Eshaore, Columbia river; Templar, Scattle; Schinnole, Tacoma, Departures—Steamers Coos Bay, Mendocino; Oregon, Astoria; barks C. O. Whitmore, Port Townsend.

Por Beath by Electricity.

ALBANY. April 17.—The assembly to-day passed a bill providing for the execution of the death pounity by mean of electricity. This is the bill recommended by the commission. It problishs newspapers from publishing details of executions. The vote was eighty-seven to eight.

Problems Granted.

The arrangements will be definitely settled when Mrs. Coukling brooms more composed.

Judge Coxe said that in death Conkling's mouth was slightly opened, as though he had died with a gash. Mrs. Conkling is alone with her daughter, and is completely prostrated with grief.

The interment will be at Utica.

EVENTS OF THE STATE OF T

Senator Beck to Wod.

Washington April 17.—It is rumored that
Senator Beck will be married in the summer
to the daughter of Dr. Mandell of Louisville.
The lady is a widow of a gentleman named
Henderson, and is very wealthy. Senator
Beck is sixty-six years old, but is a remarkably hale man.

Released from Quarantime.

New Your, April 17.—Before noon to-day 2015 emmigrants were landed at Castle Garden from four steamers which have been detained at quarantine for several days.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-cight more foreigners will be brought up tunight.

Cameron for President.

Cameron for President.

HARR SCHO, April 17.—The city republican convention for the election of delegates to the state convention, last night unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the nanufation of Senator Cameron for president of the United States.

For a Prohibition Amendment.

ALBANY, April 17.—The senate yesterday passed, by a vote of eighteen to ten, the bill proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor in this state, with little debate on the measure.

Dr. Agnew's State.

Nzw Youx, April 17.—At 11 o'clock Dr. Agnew was in a very critical condition, and goe of the attendant play-science expressed the opinion that he could not live more than typic four lowers.

NO DETAILS AND THE PARTY OF THE NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Newspaper**hrchive**®

# Alta Stables.

A NUMBER OF FINE HORSES BURNED

Comment on the Faling Tragedy Pather Conrardy's Bemarkable Cate of Belf-Sacrifice -Sen Francis 10 Motor.

San Francisco, April J.—Fire was discovered about 10:30 this evening in the Pate Alta (Senator Stanford's) stables. The fire was discovered in a small shed by the watchman, and is supposed to have been caused by the incendiary. The following houses burned to death: Clifton Beile, Renford, Emma Robertson, Lowell, Howard Madden and Neylaine. Norlaine is not yet dead, but it is impossible for ner to Rive long. She has the fastest trotting econd for yearlings in the world. Two other horses are still alige—Polo Alta and Manzanita. The loss is fully \$20,000.

The watchman states that a few minutes

norrer are still aliqe.—Polo Alta and Manzantis. The loss is fully \$20,000.

The watchman states that a few mirntes
before the fire was seen he ande his regular
rounds, and everything was quiet. When
the fire started, however, it spread rapidly,
and gons spread over the stalls of the garlier.
The stalls in which were Soriaine and several
other of the horres were at the opposite and
from which the fire started. A quick effort
was made to unite those horses and
turn them loose, but the flames
ranched them before hardly anything could
be accomplished. Cliftor Belle was led out by
a stable boy, but she troke away and ran
into the flames; find in a few annutes
dropped dead. The main portion of the
building was saved.

The news came by telephone late to night,
and particulars are meagre. The fire lit up
the surrounding country, and was plainly
seen from Menlo Park.

#### COMMENT ON THE FALING TRACEDY. The Usual Legal Farce Will be Played, and

The Usual Legal Farce Will be Played, and the Woman Acquitted.

Sais Francisco, April 17.—The Extenser has the following in its-editorial columns:

"O. D. Faling, who had the misfortune to be shot on bunday by his wife, from whom he had been separated for some years, is dead. This killing was undisguised assassination, done in broad daylight, on the street. The assassin not only confessed her crime, but exulted in it. The sensible thing to do now would be to discharge Mrs. Faling at ones. Under the statute, of course, the is guilty of murder and worthy of death on the gallows, but axperience shows that statute low does not apply to women who have been injured by men. The plain fact is that it is impossible in this state to hang a woman, and extremely difficult to send one to prison, no matter how atrocious her offense. Mrs. Faling will doubtless be indicted, tried and acquitted. The people of Sain Transière will foot the hills incarred by the performance of the soul legal Tormallities and other blood.

The people of san arameses will not the bills instance by the parformance of the usual legal formallties and other blood thirsty viragines will be encouraged to arm themselves and go man hunting. The Post has this to day. "As Mrs. Falling, the murderess, of her hulband, has not passed

# BEWARK BLE SELF-SACREFICE.

Buther Courady's Election Among the Lep-ses of the Sandwich Islands. Vancouves, W. T., April 17.—Rev. Father Conrady, law of the Imadial reservation mission, at its own request, leaves to injuries for the Sandwich 'Estinds, to assist the missionary priest. Father Damien, among the lepers of the Island of Moskad, who has contracted the fread disease and can no longer say mass for his 1500 unlappy mortals waiting for death. This restreatficing priest will soon be followed by volunteer Esters of Charity from Syracuse, N. Y., who will care for the female lepors. On his arrival, in two weeks, Father Conrady will have the live under a tree.

## CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Notes.

San Francisco Notes.

San Francisco Notes.

San Francisco, April 17.—The details of the killing of John Metstutt, the Maltere, who was murdered last Tuesday, were repeated to-day before Ceroner Stanton and a jury, but hiching additional to account at atready published was elicited.

The concollection of the Mercantile and Mechanics. Institute libraries, which has been spoken of from time to time for the past year or two, has become an actual proposition, upon which conference committees from the two institutiors are deliberating.

A special car filled with Raptist ministers and their friends will leave for the East to-murrow. They will go to Washington to attend the national convention of Baptists to be held there soon.

Theid there soon.
The steamer Whitelaw, having been hired
y the government authorities, starts to
corrow for Northwest seal rock, where a
guithouse, a now being constructed. She
ill remain at the rock for come time. The

io-day. A memorial addressed to the secre-tary of the navy was adopted, which presents the necessity of the completion of the moni-tor Monathnock, as a special defense for this harbor. A memorial to congress, urging that so appropriation be made for a suitable post-office site in this city, and another memorial setting forth the necessity for prompt and favorable section upon the San-Francisco quaranting bill, were also adopted. Resolu-tions were adopted progriding for the appoint-ment of a committee disciplination of the ber of commerce at the approaching Aus-tralian exposition.

per of con merce at the approaching Australian exposition.

The committee to which was referred the proposed bill to provide for enrollment of a naval militia, and organization of naval reserve forces, reported it suyor of the measure. The report of the committee was unanimously, adopted, and it was decided to forward resolution of indoresement to Washington.

A communication was submitted deploring the condition of government lands in California in regard to surveys, and a memorial was adopted to be sent to congress, calling attention to this, and requesting sufficient appropriations to carry on the surveys.

Annual Report of the Central Paritie.

Annual Report of the Central Pasific.

San Frincisco, April 17.—Advance sheets of the annual report for 1887 of the Central Pasific for the annual report for 1887 of the Central Pacific give much information of interest. The recent investigation by the government commissioners is treated of at length, and the charges that were rude are claimed to be without foundation. Under the head of income, gross receipts from all sources are stated at \$2,920,930, and gross payments at 11,712,886, leaving a balance for surplus for the year of \$2,220,930 and gross payments at 11,712,886, leaving a balance for surplus for the year of \$1,220,930. Earnings over operating expenses of roads evened, including terry and transfer steamers, give a credit balance of \$3,322,636 in 1887, as compared with \$5,364,611 in 1834. Gross earnings show a net increase of \$338,734.

The increase in gross earnings is attributed to the maintenance of fairer rates in through traffic, to the growing prosperity of the Pacific cossit, construction of the Oregon division adding to the operated road, and charging transportation of all company supplies. In the modification of the lease of the Oregon & California railroad to the Southern Pacific there is a provision that from January 1, 1888, the minimum gravanteed rental shale increased from \$1,20,000 to \$1,300,000. The Southern Facific Company also pays interest on the Resident Pacific Company also pays in the Resident Pacific Company also pays in the Res

Advices from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17. The steamer which arrived this morning from Honolulu, hrings news that the sugar grop is being rapidly harristed. It is now estimated that the cop will be about the same as last year, 100,000 tons.

100.000 tens,

The laying of a Pacific cable is
the one subject being belief of in the
Hawaiian islande. Honoiniu has advices
from New Zealand that the surveying thip
Beeria will probably soon begin saveying
the cable route. She will begin as Theory

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS. Zealand, and proceed to Tongo, the Sandwich islands, and thence to Vancouver, British Columbia. A best two hundred miles wide will be examined. The task will occupy thou broad Annual Flored Pair.

Animal Floral Fair.

Les Asumes, April IV.—The fourth annual floral fair of the Ludies Flower Festivan Society opened in Hagard's pavilion to night. Mayor Workman, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Miles and other prominent guests occupied seats on the stage. The building is beautifully decorated with roses and lities, traiting from the roof and twining around each column. There are many notable designs in the seventeen booths presided over by Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont and others. The fair lasts awek. The proceeds will be devoted to the needs of the orphans of this city.

Freight Rates on Wool. ing ntecting here. They say that instead or \$1.50 a hundred for greasy wood to New York the rate should be \$1, and for scoured wood \$1.75, instead of \$2.50. Tradic agents say these rates will not be granted, as the rush of business on all the lines is leading to the cutting of low class freights, and that if the shippure want lower rates they can go to the clippers for them.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Sharon instees filed in the clerk's office of the United States circuit court to-day a bill of revivor, to prevent the execution of the decrees of the superior and supreme courts in the matter of overhauling the private accounts of William Sharon. The action is entitled: "Francis G. Newland, citizen of New York, trustees of William Sharon, and the Sharon heirs."

For the Repairs of the Hartford. Ban Francisco, April 17.2-George H. Thomas post No. 2, G. A. R., D. F. Farragui post No. 4, Vallejo, and a number of distinuished guests, met to-night to take some ction towards efforts to secure the repairing i the flagship Hartford. Besolutions were dopted urging California senators to use all seams for the passage of a bill for the repair i that years.

Murdered by His Partner Surfered by Ris Partner.

San Fancisco, April 17.—At the coroner's inquest to-day in the case of John Mefsutt, the Maltese chicken peddier who was murdered in his room lost Tuesday night, the jury found that in their opinion deceased came to his death by blows from a hatchet or an ax in the hands of Jutiun Partelli, his partner.

A.Postmaster Indicted.

AFostmaster Indicted.
San Francisco, April 17.—8. T. Burton, postmaster of Sierra Valley, Sierra county, who is accused of embezzing about \$200 of government funds, was indicted this afternoon by the United States grand-jury. Bailwas fixed at \$600. Los ANGELES, April II.—A railroad laborer named Ed. Joseph Dayis was killed near Pomona to-day, by a Southern Pacific train running, through an open switch and striking a hand-car. A number of others had a

Ozovitz, April 17.—Arents Hendricks, 6 yents of age, was probably fatally burned to-day. White playing with matches his clothes caught fire and burned the lower part of his body so that the flesh came off in pieces.

### OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

ne county. Richard Williams arguer and ne county Richard Williams arguer as in behalf of appellant; no attorney appellant

case in behalf of appeliant; no attorney ap-peared for respondent, Gov. Pennoyer has appointed the follow-ing notaties public: Wm. Kaiser, Salem; Luther Ground, Clem, Gilliam county; J. T. Dolley, Bridgeport, Baker county; J. T. Fetcher, Gale's Creek; James Elkins, Paulina, Crook county; C. J. McDougall, Porfiland; W. J. Snodgrass, La Grande; W. E. Thamas, Portland.

Bain Lang, April 17.—Chester Draper was needentally shot and killed by Percy Candaland. Shile a party of which Draper was one were serenading a newly married couple, friends of Candaland. The latter fired the chots as a practical loke, to frighten the serenaders.

Carrow. Nev. April 17.—Xestarday a woman and two men were found in a cave in the rocks near the state's prison, where they had apparently been living all winter, subsisting by stealing cheep.

tred before Justice Humphrey to day charge of illegal voting at the school elect He was discharged for want of evidence.

### MONEY PAYD TO BOYAL BULERS.

What Some European Sovereigns Get for Their Valuable Services. In an interesting article on "The Emperor's Income," published in the Ansburger Abendacitung, Herr Karl Hermann gives some details respecting the revenue of other saver-In an interesting article on "The Emperor's Income," published in the Ansburger Abendacitung, Herr Karl Hermann gives some details respecting the revenue of other sovereigns and presidents. It will surprise a great many to learn that, as German Emperor, William I had no income at all. True, the reichestag voted for the emperor a sum of 2,600,000 marks (£130,000) in the budget for 1837-88. But this is not a source of income for the emperor at all, but merely serves as a fund at his disposition for granting pentions and gratuifles. Consequently, the imperal dignity in Germany is an unpaid honorary office. What income the German emperor does derive he receives as king of Prussia. As such, his revenue amounted for 1857-88, altogether, to 12,219,220 marks (810, 85 paunds), of which '7.772.299 marks was kien hom the income derived from public and skept forests, and the remainder (4,500,000 marks) voted by the Prussian chambers, Out of this 12,250,000 marks (which comes to 33,477 marks, £1078 a day), the king of Prussia has to allow their income to the princes of the royal house. The expenditure for the imperial house of Russia has to allow their income to the princes of the imperial house of Russia has to allow their income to the princes of the published balance sheet for 1884, to no less than 15,000,000 rubles (the rubles at 24, makes £1,056,000) in that year, or nearly 300,000 rubles (2500) a day. In Austria-Hungary, the countries represented in the reichberth, grant a civil list of 4,650,000ft, and Hungary contributes the same amount, making together 9,500,000 it (2500) a day. The civil list of the queen of England is £490,000 a year, or only about £1120 a day. But then separate incomes are animally voted by perilament to the princes and princesses of the royal house. Italy is also somewhat more liberal than Germany in providing for the reigning family. A sum of 15,150,000 first the reigning family. A sum of 15,150,000 first the reigning family. A sum of 15,200,000 a year. The president of the united States recei

"Moncy" Miller, the recently deceased Australian millionaire, had one fancy, apart trom the main one of mency-making, which shauted his life: This was loss floatite nousels, which has a believed to have read through once a year, and that for a source of years in

by About 20,000.

THE PROTEST WANS IN THE CITY. A Deadly Engine of War St. sing Tragedy in Missouri-A Silly Hear About Mayor

Hewitt-A Trump Card.

New Obligans, La., April 17.—All places of lusiness are closed as on Sundays. The election is progressing. The bentral wards appear to be polling a heavy vote for Davy and the regular-ticket, while downtown and uptown wards, it is claimed, are polling a heavy vote for the independents and the Young Men's Democratic Association's candidate.

A difficulty occurred this morning at poll 2, in the Second ward, between Thomas S. Nobles, a special officer of the latter association, and Sergeant Mike McLaughlin of the regular force. It is stated that some one struck Nobles and knocked him down, and that he then drew a revolver and fired three shols, one of which struck a han named Ketcan were locked up as principal and accessory in the affair, and the wounded man was sent to a hospital. The shooting occasioned great excitement, and further trouble is feared.

excitement, and further trouble is feared.

MEROLLS PROBABLY ELECTED.

NEW OBLEASE, April 17.—The election today was generally very quietus far as known,
throughout the state. The shooting scrape
at poil 3, this city, was the only ultray here
of my consequence. Reports from the outside indicate that Nicholls, the democratic
candidate for governor, has been elected.

The counting is progressing alowly.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 17-A. M.—The indications are that Richolls is elected governor by a majority of 20,000.

The young men's democratic association claim the election of their entire city theket, over the straight democratic ticket, by a large majority. A DEADLY FAMILY FRUD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A Times-Demo-cret special from Jeannear says: In a dis-pute at the polis to-day Nicholas Provost-was shot dead, and his brother, L. P. Pro-vost, was mortally wounded. The trouble is said to have arisen from a family feud.

Completion of a Vessel That Can Menace the Besylest Francisches.

hetchet or are ax in the hands of Julian Partelli, his partner.

Shocking Suicide of a Pioneer.

Downixvii.lis. April 17.—An old pioneer named John Barton was found dead yesterday-near town. His chest was entire gone, and the contients of the cavity were blown away. He was mining alone, and its is supposed committed suicide by placing a cartridge of giant powder on his breast.

Redwood City, Cal. April 17.—The jury in the Powell trial were brought into court this morning at 7.30 o'clock and discharged, having falled to agree. They stoed at overy bellot seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The charge was shurder in the first degree.

Completien of a Nessel That Can Menace the Beaviewit Incompt & Sous, ship and engine builders, have nearly available of synamics projected a dynamite guide of the U. S. navy in the Powell trial were brought into court this morning at 7.30 o'clock and discharged, having falled to agree. They stoed at overy bellot seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The charge was shurder in the first degree.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Redwood City, April 17.—Walker Dunlap and Thomas Meyer, who broke juil here in February, inflicting injuries on the juil here in February, inflicting injuries on the juil of war yet invented, for the heaviest from which he died, were convicted in the superior count to day of manslaughter. They will be sentenced Friday.

Aportmaster Indicate.

Say February April 17.—The pury in the presence of Secretary Whitney. It carries four pneumatic guns for the burling of the guns is accomplished by steering the vessel, and the loading is all done wessel, and the shells, which can be fired with great securacy twice a minute, will contain 500 and the shells, which can be fired with great converse of Secretary Whitney. It carries four pneumatic guns for the burling of the guns is accomplished by steering the vessel, and the loading is all done wessel, and the shells, which can be fired with great can be a superior carries four pneumatic guns for the burling of the

A Pension Bill Threatening South Carolina With Bankrupter. CHICAGO, April 17.—A Types Charleston (S. CHICAGO, April 17.—A Types Charleston (S. C.) special says: At the last session of the legislature an act was passed giving a pension of \$5 a month to all disabled Confederate veterans, or their widows. The act appropriated \$50,000, and authorized the treasurer to borrow as much as was needed after the appropriation was exhausted. The pension loard is now in session and they are appalled at the number of applications pouring in. It would require at least \$200,000 to pay the pensions opplied for. Many good soldiers now regard the whole scheme as a mistake, but they are afraid to take steps to secure the repeal of the law. The tax-payers object to the increased burden on them, and numbers of applicants who were refused will have something to say.

### PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The United States Will Make Mo Effort to Bisposses Ether England or Germany. Washington, April 17.—The state department has received no information in regard to the hoisting of the British flag over the Christinas, Fanning and Penrhyn islands. The United States lays claim but to one island in the Pacific ocean, which is held by the right of discovery. It is stated, therefore, that if the British have taken possession of the above mentioned islands, this government could do no more than protest, even if their occupation was worth this courty and Germany relative to the seizure of the Samoan islands still continues. The chances are that if the Germany do not move out of their own accord, the American government will take no active steps to disposess them,

# Four of them Dead and Three Others Not

98. Louis, April 17.—The residence of D. A. Hoffman, a farmer, near Gak Ridge, Cape Giradeau county, was burned Sunday morning, and three of his children were consumed. Three other children were consumed. Three other children were consumed. Three other children were so badly burned that it is expected they will die, and Hoffman was so seriously injured that he died yesteraky. It is thought Hoffman became and denly insanc; and fired his house himself. He had eleven motherless children, and had been very gloomy and despondent for some time.

### MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Twenty Families Driven From Their Homes
—Great Loss of Property, Great Lose of Property,

ALMA, Wis., April 17.—The water in the
Miseissippi at this point has risen twenty
inches in twelve hours. Twenty families
have been driven from their homes. Railway tracks have suffered great dumage. The
Winnesk boom has gone out and 260,000
feet of logs have been carried away. The
damage to property is estimated at \$50,000.
Logs to the value of \$100,000 have been swept
away.

### A BASELESS RUMOR.

Mayor Hewitt Said to Have Been Shot by a Crank. New York, April 17.—It was rumored tonight that Mayor Hewith had been shot by a
crank. Investigation proved the story to be
a hoar. Mayor Hewith was found at
home, safe and in hed. This was
one of many equally groundless stories
which were set affort at one time and another
during to night. That which sald Conking
was dead was persisted in for nearly an
hour, or until some one, whose statement
could be depended on, came out of the house
and positively dealed, it,

HELD AS A REPURLICAN TRUMP. Why the River and Harbor Bill Failed to

Washington, April 17.—Notwithstanding the failure yesterday to pass the river and harbor bill under suspension of the rules, it is evident that the bill has a big majority in its favor, and it might have been passed under suspension of the rules, had not many of its friends on the republican side of the chamber opposed it, because they wish to have means in hand to insure a full discussion of the tariff.

### SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

A Wealthy Cattle Man of Texas Killed by a Mexican.

Sr. Lovis, April 17.—Thomas M. Kennedy, a wealthy cattle dealer, of Bownsville, Texas, was killed by Sheriff Jose Maria Esparza, a wealthy Mexican, near Ferry Landing, Texas. Cause, jealousy. The Mexican was concealed behind a tree when he fired.

A CALL FOR BONDS.

Medical parties of the control of th

Secretary Fairchite Will Receive Proposals for the Sale of U. S. Scourities.

Washington, April 17.—Secretary Fairchild gaze notice this alternoon that on Mon The day, April 28, and daily thereafter, as noon till turiler notice, proposals will be received. The in the other of the secretary of the treatury rem

for the sale of government of the Phited States bonds of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jaminey 20, 1871. The proposals, should state the specific character of the bonds of level, whether coupon or registered, and must be for the sale of bonds with accrued interest to aid including the date of sale. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals for the sale of hours, if it is thought to be for the interest of the government to do so.

### DEMOCRATIC TRAINING.

Double Leaded Editorial in New York Sun. Since the call was issued for the democrati state convention next munth, some few ut-lerances of stray mugwunps are heard counselling a "bold course" regarding tartif-legislation in congress. These murmurs, coursecously loud at this distance from the election, are designed to commit the demo-cratic party to the Mills measure, but they are without application to New York, and the road along the Mills with the Mills wit

The state of New York casts in an election, wherein issues of real moment and magnitude are involved, upward of 1,000,000 votes. But so evenly match opposing parties that neither has beaten the other by as much as 20,000 votes during the past five years. Mr. Cleveland had but 1047 over Bigine in 1884, and never since 1882 has any candidate on either side had a majority of all the votes cast for the office to which he was chosen.

When the margin of difference between the

was chosen. When the margin of difference between the democrats and republicans is so infinitesimal, factors in the voting population, ignored or neglected elsewhere, have to be regarded; for not only may they determine the result in the state, but they are prettry certain, by determining it in New York; to decide the presidential contest in the nation. 1833, a change of 9000 votes would have turned New York from one political column to the other; in 1884, a change of 800 votes; in 1885, a change of 800; in 1887, a change of 800; in 1887, a change of 400 votes, and in 1877, a change of 5500. This number of voters, insignificant as it may be when regarded as a fraction of a million, can not safely be neglected by either party.

The advocates and champions of the Mills measure, which they complacently designate "an available and aggressive issue for 1888," come, most of them, either from sections of the United States so intensely republican that no party issue could be expected to draw them from their inveterate allegiance, or from regions so unalterably democratic as to render unnecessary any experimental famili feigistation to the part of a party already in a secure majority. In the state of New York, on the other hand, concert of action

thousand industries to be affected advertely by the Mills measure would be sufficient to submerge the supremacy of either party. The number of citizens and volers employed in the iron foundries and machine, and boller shops of this state, and working at trades in which iron and steel are most largely employed, is 50,000. The wood and lumber interest engages the labor and requires the industry of 42,000 voters in the various branches of wood turnling, cooperage, swing and furniture making. The largest number of those voters are German-Americans. The russing of

o,uur,uur. It needs no elaborate computation to show It needs no elaborate computation to show the certain result in Now York of any steps toward free trade which would antagonize so solid and compact a body of industrial voters as these. But while serving as an illustration; their numbers fall to revent the full extent of the folly and disaster of a free-trade convass in so far as New York is concerned. These three industries are not isolated; they are interwoven and interluced with the pursuits and the employments of score upon score of other crafts and trades all bound together by a common cord of mutual interest

or instituted ring pursuits for the rings and the wholesale secrifice of this prepanderating majority to gain the votes of sandful of mugwunps would be little short of premeditated political suicide.

With the extent of New York's manufactures appreciated and understood; with the pursuits and concerns of its voters remembered, and with the traditional loyalty of the vast industrial population of the state to the principles and convictions of the democratic party proved repeatedly in the contests of twenty years, it seems that strange views and odd notions must prevail among those who would project at this time an issue so distanteful, so inopportune, and so dangerous as free trade, upon the other wise harmonious, confident, and enthusias-

### THE ALTEN PROPERTY LAW.

The change in the anica and new anowing foreigners to acquire tills to mining property in the territories, will prove of some advantage, although it is doubtful if this resulting benefit will be of sufficient importance to offset the damage which the passage of the bill

When the bill became a law mining properties situated in this territory were about as good as sold in England for amounts aggregating \$10,000,000. Over one-half of this amount was to be paid for Afturas county when This arrow not in circulation bere-

gating \$10,000,000. Over one-half of this amount was to be paid for Aturas county mines. This sum, put in circulation here, would have given such an impetus to mine development that ere another year would, have rolled around as much mere could have been obtained for other properly developed with the money realized from former sales. This would have made a great difference with us. It would indeed have made all the difference between except prosperity and positive stringency.

But the ensement of the law put an immediate stop to these sales, and it has since been impossible to 'place' anything worth mentioning in England, that had not already reached a point where it was difficult for the purchasers to retreat without heavy loss. As, from some cause or other, many of our most important veins—such as the great Atlanta lode, for instance—had been prepared and put in shape for the London market, at enormous expense, heavy loss was inflicted upon the enterprising promoters who found themselves unable to either sell in the market which they had been, preparing for months and years, or to take their properties elsewhere because of the almost certain failure consequent upon anch a move, when taken in connection with a mining scheme. The loss was therefore heavy, and coming at a time when we were just ready and prepared for operations on an extensive scale, and when the silver and load markets seemed to be gotting to a satisfactory basis irreparable.

Now that the objectionable clause has been repealed, however, our mine owners are at liberty to renew their efforts to interest foreign capital in our mines, assured that if they succeed in doing so they will not be opposed by a new law which will prevent them from consummating their sales, and thus rob them of the just reward of their efforts.

Alexander the Great.

Boston Transcript.

### Alexander the Great.

Alexander the Great.

Boston Transcript.

Saida, the town at which has been discovered the surcophagus supposed to contain the remains of Alexander the Great, who died in 323 B. C., from a fever contracted while surveying the marshes around Bahylon, and to which he was more succeptible because he had just got over a protracted drunt, is about twenty-four miles from Beyrout, in Syria, and is the ancient Sidon or Zidon. In 1850 gold coins of the time of Alexander, valued at \$40,000, were unearthed there, and it was while at the head of the French exploring expedition there in 1890 that M. Renan picked up a good many of the points which he used in his famous "Life of Christ."

Christ."

Plight of the Mugwumps.
Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

Of course, the ribeidry and defamation of the mugwimps cannot be presented. That is no matter. They are hilled and billions. They have to vote with the democrats. They are moyeted within their own disabilities. They can mader no circumstances support regulations mader no circumstances support regulations.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES. Improvement in the Condition of Emperor Frederick.

FRANCE'S POLITICAL SITUATION

Boulanger Continues to Alarm a Large Portion of Europe-A Protect Against San Francieco-Old World Notes.

Brain, April 17.—The emperor passed a somewhat quieter night. The crown prince and Prince Henry remained at the castic all night. The National Zeitung says the emperor's new trouble is not a case of simple brouchial inflammation, but of the extension of the disease in the larynx to the bronchial peror's new trouble is not at the extension of the disease in the larynx to the bronchial tubes, and thus to the langs themselves. This new complication is the result of what occurred last week. The canula not lying in its proper position became stopped up, and the secretion from the larynx, instead of finding an outlet through the canula, persed along the outside of it into the bronchial tubes, producing inflammation. Physicians, including Profs. Leyden, and Senator, are new bolding a consultation. There is no change in the condition of the emperor. He was visited by the crown prince.

2:15 P. M.—Emperor Frederick now feels better. He shept half the night without any considerable breaks, rose shortly after eleven and afterward appeared at the window of his bedroom. The lever is abating and his appetite and respiration are improved. A more hopeful feeling is beginning to prevail. The

bedroom. The fever is abating and his ap-petite and respiration are improved. A more hopeful feeling is beginning to prevail. The consultation of physicials this morning is supposed to have resulted in an agreement that there is no inflammation of the lungs and that the bronchittis is abating. In fact, it is said that there is a diversity of offinion among the doctors as to whether broughtis has appeared at all or whe her the fever and difficulty in breathing were not traceable to the abscess in the traches. If the latter is the case it is considered probable that the crass in the emperor's condition will be over-come.

4:30 P. M.—The crown prince and Prince

APPROACHING THE LAST STAGE.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is learned from a direct source that the physicians at their consultation to-day agreed that the emperor's malady was approaching the last stage. This news has been guardedly conveyed to members of the royal family, it being intimated to them that the emperor requires the utmost care, though for the moment there is no imminent danger. The empress has postponed her proposed visit on Thursday to Lunchurg and Wittenberg.

The emperor to-day appeared at his window, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the populace assembled suiside.

cheers by the populace assentions of the A RETTER DAY.

BERLIN, April 17.—The emperor had a better day to-day. He coughs and spits less than yesterday, and there is not so much the supervention of pneumonic. The than yesterday, and there is not so inten-fear of the supervention of pneumonia. The bronchitis being limited, the doctors incline to the theory of the formation of small ab-scesses, which would explain the increase of temperature. The emperor occupied most of the afternoon in writing.

AN INCREASE OF FEVER.

BERLIN, April 17.—The emperor's fever increased toward night. Otherwise there is no hange in his condition.

#### THE PRENCH SITUATION.

Paris Journal's Opinion of the Govern-

PARIS JOURNAL'S Opinion of the Government.

Paris April 17.—Small crowds collected in portions of Paris last night obsering for Gen. Boulanger. The police dispersed them without any troibila.

The Journal des Debats says that the election of Gen. Boulanger in the department of the North shows that the country is wearied out and profoundly disgnsted with the conduct and profoundly disgnsted with the conduct and policy of the government. The majority of elections, it says, can no longer endure a government which does not govern, but leaves the country a prey to the vacillations and dissensions of politicians and tyranny of electional committees.

Opportunists attempted to hold a conference at Bordeaux last evening, but were disturbed by the supporters of Gen. Boulanger

Opportunists attempted to hold a conference at Bordeaux last evening, but were disturbed by the supporters of Gen. Boulanger and were compelled to suspend proceedings.

BOULANGE'S ELECTION KETHERES.

LOSDON, April 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Thines is informed that startling revelations are about to be made regarding. Boulanger's election expenses. Stories about Bennett and others giving Boulanger money, the Times correspondent says, are abstird.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

PARIS, April 17.—In view of threats made the past few days by alarmists, and the revival of the Boulanger sentiment, as precautionary measures, troops will be kept in the barracks all day Thursday, and in addition to extra brigades of police an exceptionally large force will be detailed to guard the chamber of deputies.

S. PUSSIA ALARMED.

Br. Petershueg, April 17.—The election of Gen. Boulanger is viewed with concern in official circles. It is feared internal disorders of France will paralyze her action abroad, at a time when international questional and the control of the co tions will require to be dealt with.

### "A GROSS OUTRAGE."

OTRIMA, Ont., April 17.—In the senate to-day Innes called attention to the gross out-rage perpetrated on residents of Brit-ish Columbia by quaruntining them at San Francisco, when the steamer Parthia, on which they arrived, had a clean bill of health. Abbott said the government had received no information on the subject, but an investigation would be made.

Dillon Arrested.

LONDON, April 17.—O'Brien, in an interview, said the arrest of himself and Dillon simply proved that Balfour was campelled to recommence the work he began in September. Coercion always had been and always would be a work of weariness and failure.
Dubtus, April 17.—Dillon was taken beforea magistrate, and after a preliminary hearing was liberated on bail.

The Newmarket Races.

LOSDON, April 17.—At the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day, the Crawford plate, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Dazzle. The Newmarket biennial stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by Anarchy. The Queen Concludes to Wait.
Florence, Italy, April 17.—Queen Victoria
had ordered the imperial train to convey her
to Berlin this morning, but hearing that Emperor Frederik's condition had improved,
nostroned by demantire.

ostponed her depasture. Jows Ordered Across the Frontier. Obsess, April 17.—Forty thousand foreign Jews residing in the province of Khorson have been ordered to cross the frontier.

Villard in Berlin.
Breins, April 17.—Henry Villard has arrived here on business and will remain some

Reranger's Economy.
London Daily Telegraph.

Some poets and verifiers have been men of undoabted carclessness in their domestic and general business arrangements, but this cannot be said of Beranger, who was a model of an economist. A curious person has lately unearthed the poet's each book from which it appears that Lisette's lover limited his expenditure strictly to 10 franca per diem, and that he jotted down carefully his diurnal expenses. He began with bread and milk, which he took in every morning, and never drew the line for the general total until he had entered his last son and the majority of Purisians of the present day che majority of Purisians of the present day frink was cheap piquette. His principal food came from the fish mongers, and he patronied the charcutiers, or "porkmen."

More than he did the butchers. It some of the popular poets of the present day imitated him they should soon he able to dime with the Vanderbilts, the Battachilds and other the value with the given to lew effective and the patronied the charcutiers, or "porkmen."

More than be did the butchers. It some of the popular poets of the present day imitated the Vanderbilts, the Battachilds and other the Vanderbilts, the Battachilds and other the control of the present for the value of the present flow with the value of the present flow the present day instead of the present flow the present day instead the patronied the charcutiers, or "porkmen."

More than the potter of the present day instead the patronied the charcutiers, or "porkmen."

More than the potter of the present day instead the patronied the charcutiers, or porkmen."

More than the potter of the present day instead the patronied the charcutiers, or porkmen."

More than the proposition of the present day in the ore body. It is the intention of company to complete the wagon road to mine and ship ore as soon as practical theorem with the tone head the wagon road to company to complete the wagon road to company to complete the wagon road to company to complete the wagon

of the gifted mountaineers of Para-be able to put such rigid principles of my and self-depiat into daily practic

Bachelers Are Coy, Although Maidens Are Not as Shy as They Used to Be. New York Graphic.
"Why don't you get married, old boy "
would set you up."

The man addressed rested his head on his hands with a hollow groan. His look wa-haggard, his eyes hollow, his hair blase, but his dress was careful, in spite of the splitting head he had raised from his pillow that morning. He was old enough to be a father, build on the temples, with streaks of gray in his thin hair, and drep lines in his face. Ear he was a rounder, and he had been making night of it. And now it was high noon;

Delmonico's and he was trying to straight-

out his stomach on absinthe frappe. The other man was an insurance adjuster The other man was an insurance adjuster, a married man, on \$5000 a year, and it thought his old school-fellow, with an income of double that sum, which he didn't have to work for, quite rich enough to marry and rettied down. The other man didn't agree with him. He was old enough to make his follied disreputable, and he was tirred of the life. Enthe was no companionable creature, he said, and, failing to secure the comforts of a home, looked for society in the shady nooks of the town.

"But at least," said he at last, "the bits are paid. I have a bigger head than if I'd been giving a cotillion in my own house but I don't have to think this morning of a florist's bill for \$5,000, a wine merchant's for the but I don't have to think the morning of a florist's bill for \$5,000, a wine merchant's for old bdy, I'd like to marry, but I can't. I envy you your bome and all that, but we happened to find a girl who would do without the accessories to matrimony that it would do my part; give up all my clubs but one, and the suppers and the theater boxes, and—and the chorus, of course, you know-but, hang it all, my economies would only be a drop in the bucket. Let your mind rest on the sort of thing that would be expected of me.

on the sort of thing that would be expected of me.

"I have \$10.000 a year. As a batchelor. It's all any man in his senses needs. Suppose I married. First of all, there's the wedding. I say nothing of new clothes. I've got enough for half a dezen weddings. But there's the presents to the bridesmaids and tushers, the \$1000 bachelor supper to the boys, the diamond necklace to the bride here self, the wedding tour, or, worse still, the self ded boneymoon, all costing money. With close economy and an imputation of stinginess from my wife's relatives I might contrive to get married decently for a year's income.

stingness from my whie's relatives I might contrive to get married decently for a year's income.

"Well, we come back to town and set up our establishment. We give our housewarming dinners and receive the visits of our —I mean of my wife's friends. We must have at least three women and a man as house servants and a coachman. Let us suppose my worthy father-in-law gave us on house, furnished well enough before for my mother-in-law's critical eye. We won't be expected to hang our house with pink crope and evergreens, a la Hicks-Lord; to spend \$5000 on flowere for one reception, like the Morriese, or to-ask 100 people to dinner and give them Roman panch frozen in yellow tulips; or terrapin to eat out of silver canoes with gold spoons, like Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbits. But maybe we've been asked to some of these delectable affairs, and we must keep our end up, you understand, as rearried people of position. Now, of course nohody would expect my income to suffice. I must marry a rich girl, if I marry at all," and the unfortunate social pauper ordered another absinthe.

This was a radical statement of a real case. But there are no doubt many girls who would expect to the enterior of the property my my in the property of the property o

leges of position for the sake of getting a husband. But-the getting of husbands grows harder with every season. Even if the question of expense didn't frighten marriageable men, their hours of society in New York cause them to avoid it. The men at the swell assemblies are few and go off early. The dancing is done by boys. Most of the men worth having, from the woman's standpoint, are workers of some sort; and even where they are not if needs something more than flat vapidities and rather stale beauties to keep them up till 6 A. M. They go away after supper, and when, because or first, the supper is postponed, they go away before and give up that sort of thing for the rest of the season.

This has been a "sticky" season the deputantes declare. This is the idiomatic way of saying they haven't been able to get dancing partners. And in consequence they haven't been able to get another proven the men.

been able to get acquainted with the men. Fashionable society is now governed by the rules: that prevail abroad—rules not at all adapted to the social conditions here. A man can't call on a young girl without seeing her mother; can't take her driving or to a matinee, or in fact anywhere unattended and naturally devotes himself to married women, who don't need chaperones. In truth, the girls don't need chaperones. In they are the correct form, and they must be bad—though they come high. And so marriages get fewer and fewer in small circles. Who is to blame?

## MINING MATTERS.

During March 530% tons of ore, valued at \$56,205, were shipped from Bellevue.

The Bellevue Herald says that during the current month the Queen of the Hills is liable to be a heavy shipper.

The parties at work on the Silver Chief are now running on the ledge, with a good showing of galena ore, says a Wallace paper.

Walloon Free Freez: We were shown specimens of wire silver ore, taken out of the Diamond Hilch, which would run up into the thousunds.

nand mich, which would run up into the thousands.

Carpenters are at work building a tramway from the gulch to the second tunnel of up Tiger mine for the purpose of hauling the imber for stulls, says the Free Press.

The Chinaram is not mining very extensively in Baker county this season, says the Democrat. Whether this exodus from our placers is attributable to the largely increased number of white men now in our hills and gulches, we know not, but John is getting scarce in the diggings, and the instances are very few where one outfits here for the hills.

very 1ew where one outfits here for the hills.
Speaking of the Hunter, an exchange says:
The Hunter is about to start an up-raise of
100 feet, for ventilating purpose, from the
end of the middle tunnel, which is in about
400 feet. At the Hunter, in the new tunnel,
the lower one, at a distance of 220 feet, they
have struck a streak of clean ore which corers the entire face of the tunnel and which
has every indication of enlarging. It is a

res the entire face of the tunnel and which has every indication of enlarging. It is a fac-simile of the best ore found in the Morring nine.

A. G. Smith visited the tunnel Tucsday and returned with some fine specimens of ore now being taken from the ledge, says the Wallown Chieftam. The incline is now down about thirty-two feet, and the walls of the ledge have widelied seventeen inches in the thirty-two feet made since the work began. At adopth of about twenty feet a "horse" made its appearance in the ledge, but that is now disappearing and the quantity of ore is increasing. Mr. Smith is highly encouraged by the work now being performed, and informs us that the miners have at least fifteen tons of ore already on the dump.

This CHIOMIDE MINE.

Several days ago, says the La Grande flowed I. K. Equippersing days fine

tons of ore already on the dump.

THE CHLORIDE MINE.

Several days ago, says the La Grande Journal, J. K. Romig received some fine samples of ore from the Chloride mine. The ore is a fine blue quartz carrying antimonial silver and gold sulpharets. The whole width of the tunnel is in ore. Estimates made March 20 showed 10,000 tons of ore in sight. The company are running eight-hour shifts and working the mine continuously. Closs-cutting the body in the tunnel to determine its width will be commenced at once, also an incline will be started in the tunnel and follow downward in the ore body. It is the intention of the company to complete the wagon road to the mine and ship ore as soon as practicable. This season we predict will see the Chloride one of the paying mines of Baker county.

Defin cheek fineer mining in the St. Regis country has been carried on sp quietly that very few are aware what proportions the business is assuming. Bays the Murray Record: Mr. Counseilh's expense account for his Deer creek work is already upwards of \$12,000, and the work laid out for this season will swell the figures up nearly, if not quiet, to \$30,000, and possibly more. There are lifteen claims embraced in the field covered by the oremain and all that will be done for some time to come is preparatory to getting extensive hydraulic works in operation.

some time to come is preparatory to getting extensive bydraulic works in operation, and returns are expected at present from till lurge investment of capital. Surveys will apply the complete the complete the complete the capital c

COLLEGE AGRICULT Remarks on Our So-Ca. cultural College. gambes of Schools of This

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MALESE AGRICULTURE. Learts on Our So-Galled Agrical teral College.

he w Schools of This Description Partied of at Ecoughs Drawn From See Cork.

PORTLAND, April 17. OPEGONIAN YOU SPEAK OF OPEGONIAN YOU SPEAK OF OPEGONIAN YOU SPEAK OF OPEGONIAN YOU SPEAK OF THE OPEGONIAN the state has exper is he hindry. This may be sing to the wool industry— South down" brench of "as you say, and have and new arrangements, which has institution benefit the agrimother \$70,000, and thus the what kind of an agricultu-

cossful parent farmers? not do at bome. To learn just state can we go than New York hat hatched out Cleveland and inof rate as our "free trade" policy, axe, sterno and all? New York is a sericultural experiment station, at tears county. We will let the stock of March 16, 1887, point out

before action of the wind." at the station's report. Swan the station's report. Swan that me of the shingle. There is evidently the majority of the agricultural shades which draws hig salaries at Gemental and the more scientific treatment that he will around the newly

: Snocestki **Lett** 

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2000 to make an express American intuition of democracy in American with which a few men, in their and light includes the men.

that while these

rid culous experiments were making in Geneva, there was prestical, possibly gainful business done in a channel which always connects these public semi-chainties with private commerce. The managers' last report contains evidence that the studion is an adjunct to the business of forty-one different firms of seedsmen, nurserymen, agricultural tool manufacturers, and fabricators of artificial manures, in various parts of the United States. The wares of all these traffickers are thoroughly advertised in the body of the report by judiciously and skilifully frequent reference.

To resume the hacking out of chunks of agricultural wisdom, as salaried at Geneva

To resume the backing out of chunks of agricultural wisdom, as salaried at Genera with \$22,900 a year, the experimenters set tally print in an expensive book that corn requires hot weather, and "yields best under a high maximum temperature;" that "a cool temperature of the soil is advantageous to potatoes;" that farmers ought to select the r-seed corn from the best cars; that in putting this seed away for spring use they should put it where it will keep dry and not get wet; that "after potato tups commence to it there is no appreciable growth in the interest in a sprint of the soil is advantageous to potatoes;" that are of merchantable size;" that "there is no relation between the crop and the amount of fertilizer used"—which, if true, would be mighty bad for the fertilizer bus ness; that cultivation of corn is not beneficial except so far as it removes weeds; that if potatoes are too closely planted, it will be advantageous to pull up some of the stalks; that it burits a potato crop considerably to roll down the tops on the 19th of July, and hurts it more to mow them off with a scythe on that day; that experiments running through successive years to determine comparative prolificacy and relative order of maturity, are of no sort of valve; that it is unprolitable to prolince crops of ox-dyedasies; that "if the variation in the coefficient of visco-ity of the fat is due to difference in the size of the milk globules, the relation between this coefficient and the efficiency of the churn is easily explained." That will do! In the name of New York's insulted farmers, and in the name of good government, we demand of the legislature to abolish the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a humbug.

Do the people of Oregon wish to be taxed to support such an institution as New York has, over here?"

to support such an inelitution as New York has, over here? W. L. A.

NECKLACES IN ALL AGES. They Have Been Used by All Savage and Civilized Peoples.

They Have Been Used by All Savage and Civilized Peoples.

A beautiful neckince of any of the many different kinds which one can see in the jewelers' store, when around the neck of a handsome woman, must be said to improve her looks greatly. The advantages which the neck both from its position and shape possesses as a point for adornment were early seen by the human race, and the neckiace is one of the oldest of human ornaments. From the very first a broad distinction was drawn between the necklace which could be removed and the collar which could not; the first being the sign of the free, the second of the slave. Collars of metal were twisted or rivered upon the necks of captives or houseborn slaves, and upon them the name of the owner or conqueror was rudely cut. This usage survives 40-day in the dog collars which are placed upon household pets.

The necklace, however, could for many years only be worn by the freeman. In primitive states of society it was the badge of the warrior and was often made of some distinctive spoil of the chase or of war. To this day one of the most valuable and coveted possessions of the Western Indian is the necklace of grizzly bears' claws, a proof that he has met and conquered the gray terror of the mountains. Among the Tartars of the time of Genghis Khan the necklace was often made of human teeth, strong together upon wire. This particular form of ornament is found in South America in the graves of the Indians.

The earliest known form of necklace outside of such primitive types as shells and bits of colored stone, comes from Egypt. They were of two kinds, ornamental, and what may be called, for the lack of a better word, superstitious, The former was composed of small stones, of which blue was asperently the favorite color, set in silver or gold and joined together in a chain. The latter, the sameta, were made of figures of gods, from three to seven inches long. Three or four of these were hung in a chain of beads.

The sacred images were believed to ward off danger of infection

valued, not only for their beauty, but because of the great difficulty in obtaining them. In the old graves which are found now and then strings of these seeds are often discovered, and they are supposed to bring the greatest possible luck, especialty to children.

But one does not have to go among the peons of South America or the negroes of Africa with their gee gee necklaces to find evidence of supersition. Thousands of people place necklaces of coral heads around the neck of babies with the belief that they will assist the children in toething.

Africa with their gee gee necklaces to find evidence of supersition. Thousands of people pluce necklaces of coral beads around the neck of babies with the belief that they will assist the children in teething, and there are many persons who wear necklaces all the time; thinking that they himp luck. The southern negroes constantly went their bead necklaces, looking upon them as genuine charms, and they are very particular about keeping them intact, holding that the charm is broken if even the relative position of the beads should be altered when wear makes a new string necessary. The common practice among some religious scots of wearing a medallion around the neck fung to a chain or string is akin to this necklace keen, and in fact as a variant of it.

Among men who have worn the necklace muss bo ranked the warriors of ancient times. The gold torques of the Celts, the massive gold neclaces of the Medes, Etruscans and Egyptians which formed the most valuable insignia of the warrior class have come down to us through the pictures in the fombs themselves. Some of these were enormously costly. They were bestowed as rewards of valor and as marks of civic distinction. The latter survive to-day in the gold chains of office worn by the mayors of cities in the old world.

Al. the orders of knighthood had the necklace dates back at loast as far as the time of Joseph, for as a mark of his authority in Egypt Pharaoh "put a gold chain about his neck." The women of antiquity rarely wore them, except as brides, when to mark the respect in which they were held necklaces were placed upon them. The necklace, however, was a prominent adornment of the statues of the gods.

The ornament of the necklace was so valued that when the Saxon dynasty was overthrown by the Normans, all persons below a certain rank were forbidden to wear them under heavy ponalties. In the reign of themy VIII, that king celebrated both for his wives and his revolt against Rome, any one who had rec Edelace house.

ued that when the Saxon dynasty was overthrown by the Normans, all persons below a
certain rank were forbidden to went them
under heavy ponalties. In the reign of
Henry VIII, that king celebrated both for
his wives and his revolt against Rome, anyone who had not £300 per year income could
not wear a necklace. At that time, however,
they became the common ornament of
women, and in the Elizabethan dramatists
there are many allusions to them. In Englandlamber has always been one of the favorite materials for the necklace.

Even in the barrows of the early Britains
amber beads are found, and the specimens of
necklaces from the reign of Charles I, have
amber set in gold. The Puritans abolished
them as they abolished everything they laid
their hands on which savored of ornament,
but the necklace was revived again under
the merry monarch more extravagantly than
before. It gradually came to consist of several chains hung around the neck, each
reaching further down than the one before.
To the longest was hung the whistle of gold
or siver used as a call for servants. These
Becklaces were of all materials—gold, silver,
amber, beads, jewels or nedallions. Some
of them cost very large sums of money.

The Ladies' Pavorite.

The Ladies' Favorite.

The bewest fashion in ladies' hits will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the chances of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more carnest the gossip over the new mode. Df. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the lifts which affirst females and make their lives insteadle. This sovereign panages can be relied on in cases of displacements and all functional deraugements. It builds up the poor, languard and disagged-out victim, and gives the reliewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the reliewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the reliewed hope and sold by druggasts, under a positive guarantee sold by druggasts, under a positive guarantee under the sold by druggasts, under a positive guarantee under the description of the properties of the properties and distinct of the positive guarantee on bottle waspeer.

A NOVEL RAILWAY.

A Train in Ireland Running Twenty

Miles an Hour on One Rail.

The New Line from Listowel to Ballybunnion

Constructed on the Lartigue SingleRail System.

Letter in London Dally News.

I enjoyed this afternoon the privilege of a trial trip over a single-rail railway. The line, which is ten miles in length, runs from Listowel to Ballybunnion in the County of Kerry. It has been constructed on what is called the Lartigue single-rail system. The impression which the railway gives to a spectator is that it is a very substantial wiretence. It is about three feet six inches in height, the top rail, which bears all the weight of the frain, being about two supports, forming. as it were, a capital letter A or wither an inverted.

The ETARS AND STRIPES. Kerry. It has been constructed on what is called the Lartigue single-rail system. The impression which the railway gives to a spectator is that it is a very substantial wirefence. It is about three feet six inches in height, the top rail, which bears all the weight of the frain, being about two inches wide. Springing downward from this on each side are two iron supports, forming, as it were, a capital letter A, or rather an inverted letter V. These are fastened to iron sleepers at a distance from each other of about twenty inches, the sleepers themselves extending about ten inches on citter side, and heing so formed that when the road is firm they become so embedded in the ground that no

torned that when the road is firm they become so embedded in the ground that no other sleepers are required. In other parts, where the permanent way is best solid, wooden sleepers six feet wide have been laid, into which the iron sleepers are fastened with en sleepers six feet wide have been laid, into which the iron sleepers are fassened with bolts. A guiding rail passes along each side of the treates at a uniform distance of about two feet. These side-rails bear no weight, but are merely extended to balance the rolling stock, which it will be perceived is of a very novel and peculiar construction. A spectator looking at the engines, the tendors, the carriages, the wagons and the trucks, is struck by the fact that no wheels are visible, and it is only upon, a close inspection of what may be called the center of the engines, carriages, etc., that wheels can be seen what may be called the center of the engines, carriages, etc., that wheels can be seen
at all. The secret is this: The wheels
on which, as already indicated, the entire weight of the engine or carriages hang
are in the center, and practically divide the
carriage or engine into halves. These wheels
are necessarily placed well up in the center
of the carriage. Although the single rail upon
which they run is about six-inches above the
level of permanent way the floor of the ason the carriage. Although the single rail upon which they run is about six-inches above the level of permanent way, the floor of the carriages proper is only six or eight inches above the ground. Ferkaps the best idea of the way the carriages are attached by the lop rails will be conveyed by saying that the two sides of the carriages rest on ite-or, rather, on the framework above the center wheels—hang over on each side, like the panniers of a saddle on a donkey. The side rails serve as guiding rails, their other practical purpose being to balance the carriage on the center rails. The center wheels are twenty-two inches in diameter and three inches in breadth, with a deep flange at each side, and are placed in the usual vartical position; whereas the wheels are placed in horizontally, so that when in motion their friction is lateral. The carriage is in reality borne upon the single top-rail. All the rails, treatles, etc., are of steel, and as they form substantially the permanent way it is estimated that the expense of maintenance and renewal will be much below that of ordinary railways.

They have discovered that a line which is throughout close to a public road has the disadvantage of involving the construction and maintenance of a larger number of level and other crossings leading to farmer's houses than would be required in the construction of a line some distance from the public road. To the extra works thus rendered necessary the promoters attribute a portion of the delay in completing the line. The crossings are of the most ingenious construction. What is called a "level" crossing is produced by simply placing upon hinges, and thereby converting into a gate, a section of the railway itself. These gates will be kept locked, save when the person having the right of way is passing through them. A more elaborate crossing, however, has had to be provided where the line intersects, as it does at several points, a public road. This is in the form of a light draw-bridge raised by pulleys, which a child can work, and which simultaneougly raises or lowers the two halves of the draw-bridge, which, when lowered, meet on the center of the top rail of the railway. The trip to-day was performed in twenty-five minutes, but something like ten minutes of that time was occupied by delays at one or two of these crossings. These, of course, will be obviated when the line is open for public traffic, as men will then be placed in charge of them whose duty it will be to keep the way clear for the trains. The journey of ten miles has been, I am informed, accomplished in a few minutes less than half an hour. The motion of the train is easy and comfortable. The oscillation attending transit is only just perceptible, and, in fact, it is doubtful whether it would be noticeable at all were it not that from a knowledge of the construction of the miles, accomplished in a few minutes less than half an hour. The motion of the train is easy and comfortable. The oscillation attending transits only just perceptible, and, in fact, it is doubtful whether it would be noticeable at all were it not that form a knowledge of the co

goods wagons have been built by the Falcon Engine and Car Works, limited, Loughboro. The engines and passenger carriages, as well as the goods van, are fitted with the Westinghouse brake, and the remainder of the rolling-stock is fitted with the connecting system of the Westinghouse brake working on any mixed train of passengers and goods.

Ballybunnion is a small seased to two. Up to the present it has scarcely been heard of beyond a radius of fitteen or twenty miles. It is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Shannon, near the mouth of that lordy river, and enjoys a splendid view of the broad Atlantic. To the right, as you look towards the open ocean, the coast is rock-bound and is perforated with caves of great dephs and, I am informed, of great beauty. To the left is a fine sandy beach, bounded by immense sandhills. From these the company expect to derive a considerable portion of their revenue, as the sand is in great demand in the district around. Special trucks have hen provided for this traffic. Bally-bunnion as a seaside resort in the summer season is growing in favor. Of late the accommodation afforded has been insufficient for the number of visitors. Additional louses have and are being built, and the company have themselves secured a large and is discornible than in that presented by the life of man thie animal, no more moral and is then disinfected by the life of man the animal, no more moral and is then disinfected by the lives of the woll and of the deer. However imperfect the relics of prehistoric men, it is to be a series of the transfer in the summer season is growing in none moral and is then disinfected by the life of man the animal, no more moral and is then disinfected by the life of man the animal, no more moral and is then disinfected by the lives of the woll and of the deer. However imperfect the relics of prehistoric men, is a sum and the company and the content of the conte

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Facts About the Origin of Our National Flag and Its Meaning.

J. Thomas Turner, in Washington Star.

J. Thomas the series and and written concerning the origin of the American flag. Our cherished banner of the "Stars and Stripes," permit me to furnish the following data, which are authentic and historically true, as to the history of the United States flag.

The idea pf standards originated with the Exputians at an early age. The enuaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick marks, first, the union of England and Scotland into the kingdom with Irchard. This is termed the great union flag of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick marks, first, the union of Great Britain, and then this kingdom with Irchard. This is termed the great union flag of the third the start of the from pressure of British tyramy and despotic rule, they placed under the iron pressure of British tyramy and despotic rule, they placed under the iron pressure of British enslavement, they place upon their flag a well-formed recolonises became more united in their purposes of resistance to British enslavement, they place upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake, in the attitude of about to strike, with the motto, "Join or die." When the motto, "Join their day writes as follows: "On inquiry, and from study, I learned that the ancients considered the serpent an emblem of wisdom, and in some attitudes, of endless duration. Also, that countries are office represented by animals peculiar to that the ancients considered the serpent and endeaded to the spirit of the people who thabit her country. She appears apparently weak and defenseless, but her weapons are nevertheless formidable. Her polson is the necessary means for the digesion of her food, but the ringing of the bolders of an American republic without a union of states." How the proposition of the spirit of the people who thabit her country. She appears apparently weak and defenseless, but her weapons are nevertheless formidable. Her polson is the necessary means f

Light of our firmament, guide of our Nation, Pride of our children and honored a lar: Let the wide beams of thy full constellation Ecatter each cloud that would darken a star.

"The Court Done Her Best."

Atlanta Constitution.

Coweta county had a newly elected justice named Johnson, full of wise saws and modern instances. Bill Jones was sued in his court. It was his first case. On trial-day defendant appeared with his coursel. Col. Sims, and filed plen of payment, concluding: "Wherefore the defendant now says that he is ready to verify and prove, etc." This done, he moved for a continuance on the ground that his witness to prove the plea was absent, fully meeting all the redulrements of the law. The court list-tened patiently until he ended then said to the lawyers: "Look here, squire, didn't your client joss file his plea and swore to hit? I'm agwine to read to yer. Wherefore, he say, I am now ready to verify, etc.' Now he swears he pin't ready. Solire, I am going to hold him to his first affidavit." It spite of the counsel's remonstrances he did, and entered judgment against the defendant. A certiorari was applied for, granted and served. Having learned he had made a file take, he answered, admitting the fruith, out excused himself in the Confusion. That owing to the self-justification of the lawyer and the barungue of judgsprudence."

A Model "Tower of Silence." "The Court Done Her Best."

LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Imperative Need for Wholesome Remedial Legislation.

An Alarming State of Affairs—In the United States Present Strength of the Various Belligious the Law of the Calabration of Marriage is Denominations. the Law of the Celebration of Marriage is Shamefully Deficient.

Atlantic Monthly.

In the earliest period, when the population was small, scattered and agricultural, when society was simple, frugal and fonservative, respect for law and conformit to civil regulations were almost universal. Moreover, as settlers of the same race and faith usually dwelt together, there was unanimity of sentiment in the protection of the common interest and the minimenance of social order. est and the maintenance of social order Hence the statutory forms for the celebration of marriage were generally observed. Though not all-essential, the impartiality with which they were enforced spread abroad the salutary impression that they were equally indispensable to constitute matriequally indispensable to constitute matri-mony.

Now, this is a great, rapidly-growing nation. There exists the widest diversity of race, religion and sentiments. Population is congregating in cities. Labor, forsaking the fields, is crowding into factories and tene-ments. In the stage, in

ments. In the shops, in the factories, in nearly every occupation, at great odds and under peculiar temptations, women compete with men in the selfish, exacting struggle for preferment, for daily bread. Industrial struggle and discontent and social evils are rife in the community. In view of these facts, are we fortifying our social institutions, and strengthening the foundations of social order? And the family—the unit and source of society—are we guarding its dignity and continuing its approaches by the sanctities of religion and the safeguards of law? Nay, our courts are forsaking, not protecting, are tearing down, not building up, "the very basis of the whole fabric of civilized society." For the knowledge is rapidly spreading from the highest courts in this country that in forming the marriage relation there is no need of magistrate or minister, or of any formality whatever. "It is singular." said Chief Justice Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, that the most important of all human contracts, on which the rights and duties of the whole community depend, requires less formative formative depend, requires less formative formative depend. struggle and discontent and social evils are

whole community depend, requires less formality for its validity than a conveyance of an acro of land, a policy of insurance, or the agreements which the statute of frauds requires should be in writing." What wonder, then, that the disregard of the "legislative recommendation and advice" is constantly increasing, and the evil of clandestine marriages and secret unions, by desiroying the hintegrity of the family, is sapping the foundations of society! Can the courts deny an easy termination to the relation to which they permit so easy an entrance?

"The contract of marriage is the most important of all human transactions," yet the form and circumstances of its execution being left to the will and caprice of the parties, its existence may be involved in the utmost uncertainty and obscurity, "Whether the relation of husband and wife lawfully exists never should be left uncertain." These are the words of Chancellor Kent; and yet it is a corollary of the doctrine which he introduced that the existence of this contract, when judicially called in question, may be established merely by evidence of the subsequent conduct of the parties and of their reputation in the community.

But it may be said that, in fact, secreey and uncertainty are rare in forming the marriage relation, because custom and public sentiment are as a rule able to secure the observance of civil or religious forms. This assertion, even if admitted to be true, is not pertinent. For the law must be shaped so as to control, not those who follow, but those who disregard custom and public sentiment. "The system of irregular marriage one permitted by the law in Scotland," says the report of the royal commission on the laws of marriage, "appears to us to be irreconcilable with the principle that, in a contract of this importance, the law should aim at the attainment of the greatest possible degree of certainty. To whatever extent its operations may be narrowed or corrected by the sentiments and habits of the people, it seems to us undeniable that it opens th

gard all responsibility.

Another significant and startling fact is that this is the law also in localities possess-

that this is the law also in localities possessing the largest negro population—in South Carolina, Georgia and all the gulf states except Texas. Even in the last it is not yet judicially rejected. The worst effects of slavery upon the negro were not material, but intellectual and moral. Since the war his material condition has been rapidly improving. Has his social condition made equal progress? The responsibility of the community for its weaker classes is generally recognized. How can it be better discharged than by a speedy and adequate amendment of the law of the celebration of marriage?

amenament of the law of the celestation of matriage?

But it is a fact still more grave and portentous that in our great centers of population, in nearly all our great cities, the legal status of matriage may be constituted simply by a mytake correspond between converted. tentous that in our great centers of population, in nearly all our great cities, the legal status of marriage may be constituted simply by a private agreement between competent persons. New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Chucinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Ban Francisco are all situated in states that adhere to the Kent doctrine. Indeed, in only two clies of the larger class in the United States, namely Boston and Baltimore, would any thing more than such agreement be necessary; and even in them, agreement be necessary; and even in them, apparently, nothing additional except a ratification of the agreement before a third person duly authorized. Moreover, the population cougested in these cities is largely, in some mainly, foreign born; and the swelling tide of immigration, bears to us, unfortunately, not the protective, conservative spirit displayed abroad toward the marriage celebration, but the social evils that fester and threaten in Europe. Much is said of the imminent danger to the state through the political corruption of the cities; and of their social condition a vivid though limited impression was received from the recent anarchist disturbances. Though their actual condition is not and cannot be described, sufficient is known to make their reclauation a work of immediate necessity. To be sure, society cannot be reformed by act of legislature. But a law should embody the truths of experiance and should express the better sentiment of the community; in both respects our law of the celebration of marriage is shamefully deficient, and can be rectified only by legislation. Whether the evil has resulted from the blunders of legislatures or front the misinterpretations of courts, is not at present the chief concern. The evil exists; the remedy is clear. In theory, the legislature makes, and the courts interpret, the law. In this case, the courts interpret of the act

M. Dumas' Entertainment.

London Figaro.

My Paris correspondent says: "M. Alexandre Dumas seldom entertains on a large scale in his delightful hotel in the avenue de Villiers, but whom he does open his doors to Parisian society generally he invariably makes his 'at Lome one of the most talked about social unctions of the season, Alexandre Parisian growing excited about the next soiree to be given by the author of 'the Demi-Monde' and 'La Dame aux Camelias,' and desolation reigns in the breasts of those who do not possess a card flow the coccasion. The fact is that M. Dumas has promised to make the occasion where the coccasion. The fact is that M. Dumas has promised to make the occasion where the coccasion where the coccasion is the breasts of those who do not possess a card M. Dumas has promised to make the occasion memorable by presenting to life guests during the evening a new one-act play not only written by himself, but written by himself to the story gree that he cardy arriving. It and 139 Third sirves.

sat down to hisdesk one svening at 8 o'clock, niter an abnormally light dinner, and that by a little before 2:30 P. M. he had completed the little piece alluded to, having smoked twenty-nine eigarettes and drank eight cups of black coffee while engaged in writing it."

GROWTH OF THE CHURCHES.

The New York Independent has been at considerable pairs to prepare a statistical summary showing the present strength of the various Christian denominations in this country, and to show the recent growth of each; the figures are placed in comparison with a like exhibit prepared four years ago.

each; the figures are placed in comparison with a like exhibit prepared four years ago.

According to the Independent, then, there were at the biginning of the year 132,435 churches, 91,911 ministers and 19.618,377 communicants in this country. In 1833, there were 15.610 churches, 81,717 ministers and 17.201.173 communicants. Quite an array of what Popo Hob Ingersoll terms "cranks," out of a population of 50,000,000 of people. The increase in four years is about 10 per cent, in communicants, and 12 per cent, in ministers and churches.

In order of membership the Methodists rank first—and make the most noise. The Homan Catholics come second, the Bapticts flirid, the Presbyterians fourth, the Lutheraus fifth, the Congregationalists sixth, and the Episcopalians seventh. All the above societies have shown substantial gains; and in this connection a fact is presented which will doubtless be a surprise to many people, vizithat while the so-called "orthodox" churches have without exception increased in membership, the "liberal" churches are not gaining ground. During the four years not gaining ground. During the four years and 638 members. The Unitarians report the same number of members as four years ago, but when the increase in population is taken falo consideration, it will be seen that they, too, have fallen behind.

The Catholic church increase of 15,225.

The Methodists, in the various branches of that denomination, have 47,302 churches—

of 689 in a total church increase of 15,323.

The Methodists, in the various branches of that denomination, have 47,302 churches—an increase in four years, of 5581, and of membership in the same time 588,783, bringing the total membership up to 4,532,658. The Catholies have an estimated membership of 4,000,00. The Baptists are credited with a membership of 3,727,020, and the Presbyterians with something less than one-third that number.

The Independent moralizes and comments thus on the figures it presents:

The Independent moralizes and comments thus on the figures it presents:

It is contrary to all known physical laws that there should be vigorous life and growth in a moribund body. If Christianity is really in the declining stage, something still called by its name has its heritage of vitality and productiveness. The increase in churches has been 15,325. This means a gain of 3,831 every year and more than ten every day. And every new society means a new building, a new building means an investment of money, and such investment means faith in the present and future of Christianity. The increase of ministers is 9,894, which is about 12 per cent, and is at the rate of 6½ a day or 2,422 a year. This, too, is an indication that the alleged decay of faith is purely imaginary. The churches must have some vitality if they can go on adding 2,400 ministers every year to the great army already in commission, and furnish means for their support.

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best. 100 doses \$1.

WANTED-PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Portland. Josef WANTED-A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOM-an for light housework. Call at 327 First st., bet. Clay and Market. Usas

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-1 OR 2 LOTS IN OR NEAR STE-phens addition, East Portland; not to exceed \$700 each. STREET & HORSON, 17a-tf Rooms 12 and 13, 167 First st. WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES WANT ONE
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ADVERTISING OREGON.

On all sides there appears to be recogni-tion of the fact that the time has come when the resources and advantages of Oregon should be set forth to the world. Hence the effort now making in so many quarters to advertise the state." It is needfal since, in fact, to the larger number of the people of the United States Oregon is but a geographthe United States Oregon is but a geographic ical expression; nothing more. The reader of the newspapers cess the name of the state sometimes in the news reports, and children see the heir school geographies; but of pre-cise information about Oregon, its climate, recoinces and topographical features, or even-ma accurate conception of its geographical position and of its relations with the rest of the west there is regard lack, and hiller of the world, there is general lack; and hither of no means have been employed adequately to

legislature of Ovegon in 1885 created a state board of agriculture, whose duties among other than as was to include "the collection and dissemination of all kinds of in-formation calculated to educate and benebut the industrial classes and develop the re-bources and advance the material interests of the state," and to "collect and distribute eliable information to encourage immigra-ion." Hitherio the board has not, we betion." Hitheric the board has not, we be-leve, published any mitter for dissemination of knowledge of Oregon abrond; but it has now prepared a paper of thirty-two pages, which contains, first, a general description of Oregon, and records, a particular, descrip-tion of the sewral country, with their varione features, their industries, resources lands, practiculous and progressive develop-ment. The paper is from the press of the state printer, is lodded in convenient form, event and stitched, and presents a descrip on of the state as full and accurate us any

son of the state as fair and accurate as any me have over seen.

Largy large collion of this paper has been printed. We take the present occasion to say, both in reference to this and other does need, that printing is one thing distributed another. Upon the efficiency of distribution rests the whole value of such publications. tions. Means must be found of placing then in the liands of those whom they are in-tended to reach. It is quite useless to print want to learn about Oxegon do not know that the documents are punited, and if they the, would not know how to get them. The printed major stands how to get by ourselves. All the avenues of travel leadby ourseres. As the radiates stations, the hotels the daily trainer should be appreted and this must be kept up from day to day, from months to month, from your to year, the a systematic business. All persons whose faces are set westward should be sublished

faces are set winty and should be siplified with means of knowing all about Oregon; Organization and asystem are inectionary (of this vor., and Scient L. Tweetising commit of Port palent L. Tweetising commit of Port palent L. Tweetising commit of Port palent L. Evellect service. It plan is to give in the work in ... systematic manner, and to every at it. The besieses will registrate for the constant attention, and the can be secured through the side board of immigration, atfil at work in Portland, reinlighted and assisted as it now by the filterity follows of the citizens. le by the liberal netion of our citizens.

and a really valuable advertisement it ismay be had in single numbers or quantities by addressing J. T. Oregg, secretary of the board, Salem Gregon.

### WHEAT STATISTICS.

The total production of wheat in the United States for 1837 is set down by the statistician of the department of eggiculture at Washington at 435 23 000 bushels. Diskota leads with 87,628,000, Illinois third with 38,831,000, and Minnesota fourth with \$6,290,000. follows close upon Minnezota, sud Califor-nia, at considerable interval, follows Ohio.

min, at considerable interval, follows Quilo. The statistical as estimate gived the yield of the Pacific states and territories as follows: Oniforms, 39,429,000 bushels; Oregon, 16,100,000; Washington, 8,345,000; Idabo, 1,129,000; Nevada, 111,500.

Every one of the flates and territories pro-luces whost, but the yield of zome a very mail. Massachusetts of conflict with but 36,660 bushels. Connection with but 37,000, and New Hampshire with only 110,000, or just about the state as Newada. Some of the Bushern states products a good deal of wheat. Tennessee is credited with 9525,600 wheat. Tounesies is circleted with 9555,000 bushels, North Carolina with 5,000,000, and Georgia with 2,522,000. The states known formerly as the "border states" produce a termenty as the "border states" produce a great deal of this great:—thus, Missouri is set down for 27,440,000 bushels, and Kentucky for 11,113,000. Neither New York nor Penn-

evivanta produces so much as Oregon.

It is estimated that 200,162,000 bushels of the crop of 1887 frare been or will be consumed in the localities where the wheat was grown, and 256,186,200 bushels have been or will be shipped away. In weight, per bushel, wheat grown on the Pacific coast is heaviest. That of Oregon is \$9.7 pounds, that of Wushington the same, and that of California a

During Mr. Conkling's service in the lower house of congress from 1859 to 1867 he served on the committee of ways and means and was a member of the special reconstruction on the committee of ways and means and was a newber of the special reconstruction committee of fifteen. His first lupportant speech was in support of the fourteenth amendment. He vigorously attacked the generalship of McClel an, opposed the Bpoulding legal tender act and firmly upbell Lincoln's policy in the prosecution of the war. In the senate he was from the first a member of the initial property. member of the judiciary committee and con-nected with nearly all the leading commit-tees, holding the chairs of those on commerce and the revision of the laws. He was a zeal-ous supporter of Grant's administration and largely directed its general policy toward the South, adventing it in public and by his personal influence. It is Cooper Insti-tute speech of 1872 furnished the argument for war week and in the argument for every speech made in the presi-dential canvass. He was also instrumental In the passage of the civil rights bill, and layout their committee of the civil rights bill, and layout their committee of the civil rights bill, and layout the took a prominent part in framing the Biectoral commission bill of 1877 and sun ported it in an able speech, arguing that the question of the commession's jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Hereceived 13 votes for president at the Cincinnati con-vention of 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of Grant for a third term. In 1885 Coulding was the counsel of the New York senate investigating committee appointed to disclose fraud and committee appointed to disclose fraud and laribery in the grant of the Broadway horse railroad franchise, by the board of alderme in 1881. Conkling made an argument in this care that resulted in the repeal of the Broad-

Perhant the democratic officeholders in Oregon, who are now taking so active a part in the direction of political movements, would like to be told who wrote the follow-ing, viz:

ing, viz:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all officeholders under the general sprerument ageing the one of their official positions in atsample to combrol political movements in their: localities. O hosbulgers are the agents of the peo-

BRATH OF MATTHEW ARNOLD. In the death of Matthew Arhold, it his fight year, English literature loses a figure of the first rank. As a brilliant literary critic he has done the best work of any

eritic he has done the bast work of any man is. England since Macaulay, as a master of English prose he was apported Macaulay, and he was a poet who could claim fairly a place in the second rank of the singers of the century. Macaulay, while he could write good verses, was not a poet. Armold did not deserve to be classed with Kestleas he was he many of his admirwith Keals as he was by many of his admir ers, but he round write genuine poetry, full of strength and dignity, like the following:

Fulled by our fellow men, depressed, outworn. We leave the brutat world to take its way, We leave the bental world to take its way, And, Patience in another life, we say, The world shall be thrust down and us up-borne. And will not, then, the inmortal armies scorn. The morld's poor routed leavings? or will they, Who fajied under the heat of this life's day, Support the fervors of the heavenly morn? No. no, the energy of life may be kept on after the grave, but not begun: And he who flarged not in the cauthly strife. From strength to strength advancing only in .

Mounts, and that bardly, to eternal life Mr. Arnold was an energetic and inde-pendent thinker on education, religion, and all questions of social, and political con-sequence. He was the ron of that great man, Dr. Thomas Amold, the famous master of Rugby school. Not a great teacher nor a great man at all in the sense that his father was, great nevertheless, Matthew Arnold was a good illustration of the formation great writer is not necessarily a great man my more than a great man is necessa-rily a great writer. A greater writer than his father he was peither so noble and influential a noral figure, nor so great a man. He was a great critic rather than a great man, but this is not setting him low in the roll of fame, for to the same rank and not above it belong both Carlele and Fronde, Like Carlyte, Arand unings are more is incently associated with this feroyity phrase, "sweetness and light," he was a man of light, but of swertness he had so little in his composition had his bite was about as tonic as that of a dog fed cachiaixely on Peruvian bark. The gentness ins of expression was his; the genius of noble action tas well as noble thought was the quality of his great father. Matthew Arnold was a pessimist in his social and political philosophy and an agnostic at the battom in religion. He was nothing when not crit-

in religion. He was noting when not critical, and such minds are protected become passimists, agnostics, if notateolule skeptics. The intellectual infirmities of Mr. Arnold were never more clearly displayed than in his recent article denotinging our country in the Nineteenth Century. Our people have become rather thick-skindly and indifferent to the substitute articles of furnitures and estimates. come rather thick skinded and indifferent to the spicinetic criticism of foreigners and ex-pecially of inguisation. From the days of Mrs. Trollops dawn to the present date a good deal of money shuring Ametica. Marryat, Basil Hall, Dickens, Sir Isopel Griffin liave all "had their whack" at Amer-ter: Of all the famous Englishmen who have visited Ametica the only persons who dat not havry koma and abuse America in their books, were Thackeray and Herbert Spencer. Thackeray, was too genial and well-bred a man of the world to put a microwell-bred a man of the world to put a microrectioned a sain of the work to put a meto-scope over every incle he saw on the cheek of Columbia, and Spencer was too profound and philosophical a thinker to treat our great republic with contempt. Spencer neither-flattered nor flayed us; he kindly warned us that our greatest danger was that acme day our democracy might drift too strongly in the direction of amere plutocracy. But with the exceptions noted, all other emineut Enghishmen have written about America in a spirit of childish petulance and insular ego-

claring that the English "upper class" was "insternatized the middle class vulgarized and the lower class brutalized." He visited Germany, Almired her educational system, but was most profoundly disgusted with her people. Of coarse such a man would not be exted to find in America the Holy Grail he had vainly sought for in Europe, but his criticism of our country is so petty that it awakens the suspicion that he could not forget the Chicago newspapers that treated him so shamefully, and had vindictively determined to "burn mp" our whole people in satisfaction of his wounded dignity and self love.

He writes like an itlnerant dyspeptic, a He writes like an illnerant dyspeptic, a bilious theologian, with rare gifts as a common scold. He does not admire our scenery; he speem at our farmers; he relicules our architecture; he cannot forgive the absence of "cuthedrals, parish churches and castles of the Catholic leudal age," nor the barbaric names of the new Western towns. He tllinks our climate from New Hampshire to Florida abstrainable, we are a bassing conceiled. aborninable: we are a boastful, conceited people, whose country is notable for nothing so much as the absence of those "comforts and conveniences of life" which "men of the professional and official dass in England, who do the most part of her literature and journalism," have provided for them in England at very small expense, or in other words, at prices suited to incomes of "from

four to fifteen hundred [pounds] a year."

He complains that all luxuries are dear. except nysters and ice; that the clubs are ex-pensive; that cab rates are prohibitive; that pensive; that cab, rates are prohibitive; that failors' and mercers' charges are a third higher than in Bagland. There are, he says, a hundred other similar grievances which he might mention, and abong them specifies that a Chicago paper described his features as harsh, his manner as supercitious, and his clothes as ill-fitting. A New York paper published a facetious criticism of Chicago, attributed to him; and Mr. Medill refused to believe his denial and pronounced him a cur. We have no good peaches, but he is cur. We have no good peaches, but he is pleased to note two things which he liked: "First, we do not put Esquire after a man's name on the envelope of a letter, and second.
American women, though their voices and into a time the charm of a natural manner, lacking to the English. As for distinction or elevation, we have it not. We have had able nien, Mr. Lincoln for one. But Mr. Lincoln had no distinction: The glorification of the average man is our religion. The newspapers are our draunation."

So small and shallow is this criticism, that the leading English journals express their contempt for it. The London Times says of Lowell's recent volume, that its production reminds one that "rivillization has brought other gifts to the United States than those which Matthew Arnold has lately been de-scribing." The St. James Genetic says: "Mr. Arnold probably knows what is best in American society. But he passes it by. American society. But he passes it by. Then he moralizes on the vulgarity. Where in Europe will he find less? How does he explain the fact that Millet's hest work has gone to New York and Bosten? Why does he omitlaw and constitutional politics? I cannot think," says our English advocate, "that the generation of Kent and Marshall will need to exquae themselves before history for having failed to produce a Wordsworth or a Turner. The judgments of the supremeor a Turner. The judgments of the supreme

court are a literature of themselves. who are how taking so active a part thicketion of political mevements, are to be told who wrote the follownot even as charitable as Trollope, who con fesses that "Americans never pillage the table as Englishmen do."
This petty-minded childish critic of Amer-

tea uns a rare scholar, a post of genius a great-critical essayist, and once occupied the chair of Foetry at Oxford; and yet localities. Chesbolders are the sgents of the people, not their matters.

This was written by one Grover Cleveland, he was not a great man. He illustrated more fully 14, 1898. He was blest posting as "a forcibly than may man since Carlyle the difference between a great writer and a great officeholders in Oregon are aware that he man. He was personally a pure and honor-has now abandoned this claim, they only suite gautleman, and he decrease the thanks of the nation for telling Boston the truth produced from his did attack.

of pure and beautiful life, spirit and example, he did not think him a man of genius as a thinker, or as a literary artist in prose, or as a poet. Boston was disgusted but Amold was right. Emerson is a figure that will fade more rapidly than Message. was light, and in the state of reference of the state of refer or reference Parker was worth more to New England than Eurerson, for he spoke to the crowd and not to mere 'culture."

#### DULL CAMPAIGNS.

It is a fact noted by older persons that our presidential campaigns are becoming duller than in former times. This is due to two causes—the greater intelligence of the people and the absence of the sepurely "moral" issues that formerly made each capvass one of extreme excitement and impassioned thetoric. The advent of Jackson was signated by the first "red-hol" compaign for the preside Inckeon sarbitrary touper, his passionate as anasson surmary quality communicated itself to his partisans; his aggressive language and methods became popular; his military record affordeded an opportunity to the demagogues to best the dram and blow the trumpet, and to beat the dram and blow the trumpot, and his incessant struggles with congress kept the public mind constantly at fever heat and the party music at concert pitch. In 1810, Har-rison's military fame was skillfully eragger-ated, and his virtues and eccentricities, as a aded, and his virtues and eccentricates, as a type of the Western pinneer, were sing and shouted in the cars of the people until the nation' seemed to tecome fairly drunk with enthusiasm for an old Indian lighter of no particular consequence, as a man, either in thought or netion. The thrilling eloquence and facci-mating personality of Henry Clay made the mating perconality of Henry Clay made the campaign of 1844 a warm struggle on the part of the whigs, carrying men of the so heiety of Greeley and Lincoln completely off their feet. In 1848 the war drain, was again beaten for Taylor, and the factional distant their feet. In 1834 the war drum was again besten for Taylor, and the factional light between Cass and Van Buren in New York Prought out an economous vote. In 1832 the election was comparatively dult. The whigs could not wake up any enthusiasm for Scott as a military here, for the election of Taylor had exhausted that resource, and the South washed the hinds of the whigs, who had neither the immoral courage to swallow neither the immoral courage to swallow slavery and swear they loved it, nor the morand take an appeal to the country. The whigs were dissolved by their terrible defeat of 1832, but by 1856 a new and vigorous party had sprung into life, armed from birth with a distinct moral issue, viz: unredenting op-

position to slavery.

Herefolore populor, enthustasm had crystallized around the man Jackson, or Clay, or Harrison; hut in 1856, for the first time in the history of the country, it was excited by he presentation of a great moral principle The man was of small consequence, the measures and openess behind the men made the republican pury powerful and putsant from its birth. Besten if 1859, the barty fell it was only victory deferred, not lost, and in 1800 the treuendous baltle took these that sletch director. The man Linplace that elected Lincoln. The man Lin-coln belora his death grey to a figure that ex-cited personal devotion, admiration and en-thusiasm, but the man Lincoln was taken on trust in 1860; his personality had little to do with his success. The "railsplitter" episode of his life was worked somewhat by his of his life 'whis worked somewhat by his friends, but it is quite certain that Lincoln's personality had little to do will his election. The moral principles and purposes of the party, had rallied the whole North to the republican flag, and my respectable wish who carried it in 1860 would apply the little was the country. The moral statements who carried it in 1860 would be applied to the republicant the country.

respectable man who carried it in 1650 would probably have swept the country. The moral issue renained with the republican party through the wet and through the reconstruction period up to 1876. Then the presidential campaign began to 1876. Then the presidential the the fight of 1852. There was nothing in Heynry personality to excite any cubinstant, there was a natural reaction against the republican party; the times were hard; there was no play issue; the public were getting weary of the old music. disgusted with the failure of the republican party of enforce franquility at the South, and the result was failure of the republican party to enforce franquility at the South, and the result was a spiritless campaign on the part of the re-publicans and a hopeful one on the part of the Tilden democracy. In 1880 the popular-ity of Garfield as a stump orator, his military services and the extraordinary efforts of Grant, Conkling, Ingersoil and Arthur made a campaign that began in singishment and discouragement end in enthusiasm and victory. In 1881 there was no moral issue large enough to be clearly seen of the people. It was Blaine's brilliant individuality pitted against the democratic party and bandicapped by open bostility of many inquential, if not able and worthy republicans. The campaign of 1881 was, despite Binine's won-derful energy, a dull, fistless battle on the part of the republicans, compared with the old days, when the whole party, moved re-

thusiasm over such issues. There is no man likely to be nominated whose name will rally voters to his support; no man whose name and faine is a splendid battle-flag to follow to victory. Speridan is such a man, but bheridan denies the use of his name, and the campaign on both sides is sure to be dult and devoid of the picturesque. But while this is true of the republican outlook, it is truer still of the democratic prospects. If it is so need the republican outlook, it is truer still of the democratic prospects. If it is not easy to wake the people to enthusiastic action by the names of Sherman, Harrison of Greshim, it will be still more difficult to make them cheer at the sight of Cleveland bearing the "gonfalon" of "the solid South; Protected Sugar and Free Woot." Sherman and Gresham are at least men of bight into and Gresham are at least men of high intellectual quality, white Cleveland's mind is like his body, as destitute of acute angles as an egg and as destitute of nervous fibre as a rotten orange or a bit of whale blubber.

In every publication designed to attract people to the Pacific Northwest the superior-ity of climate should be especially set forth-and dwelt upon. It will be found that though there are other advantages and attractions, this is the greatest of all. To those now coming from the East, where as yet there is hardly a suggestion of spring, our region presents a most inviling and delightful appearance. It is like a sudden change from a wintry to a vernal world.

It is suddenly found out that the owners sions of the protective tariff system are due to the duty on wool. The farmer and flock-owner, then, is the bloated beneficiary of the tariff system. In former times we were told it was the lordly manufacturer. now means that the poor millionaire manu-facturer is still to have protection, while the bloated farmer and wool-grower is to take his chances in competition with the whole world.

When THE OREGONIAN does not come our on time the publishers find out what a con-siderable number of people want to see it, The failure to appear on time yesterday was due to delaytin working paper made too, strong and heavy for the nice adjustments of the printing machine. Several hours of ex-perimental work were required to adjust the machine to the paper.

NEW TO-DAY. COATH, KERS | WIRST CLASS HANDS WESTMAKERS WANTED
BY KOHN & LIEFATT, COT. Second and Morrison

CUTTER'S TAILOR TWIST BIG WHITE SPOOLS.

DEATH OF ROSCOE CONKLING.

Roccoe Conkling was born at Albany. New York, October 30, 1829, and was the son of a distinguished lawyer. Alfred Conkling, of a distinguished dawyer. Altred Conking, for many years United States district judge. Young Condling received a high school education, but was not a college, graduate. He removed to Higea in 1816, rose rapidly in his profession of the law, was elected mayor of Utica in 1838, was elected to the thicky-sixth congress from the tweatieth New York district in November 1858, and with the exception of one form, when he was beaten exception of one term, when he was beaten by Francis Kernan for re-election, repre-sented his district in the lower house until March 4, 1887, when he took his seat in the Lolted States United States senate, succeeding Ira Harris, He was re-elected in 1873 and in 1879, and resigned in consequence of his quarrel with President Garfield in 1881. The New York legislature, to whom he presented himself for vindication by asking re-election to the senate; declined to grant it and he was defeated. He at once went to New York city and applied himself to the practice of any and applied himself to the practice of his profession and rapidly rose to the very front rank. His income has been estimated to have reached nearly \$100,000 a year, and he dies in his prime, leaving behind him a great, and, in all the great things that make no applies may

up a public man, a stainless name.
From 1859 to 1831 the record of Conkling was 600st, brilliant, able, patriotic and pure. He was a great lawyer, an impressive orator, a man of pure private morals and simple personal habits. He was frank tuthful, a steadfast friend, a relentless but honorable foc. He won the heart of Judge Chase early in 1861, by his radical anti-clavery chaquence, and was always a welcome guest in his family; he was equally successful in win-ning and keeping the friend-hip of President Grant, and even the cold and sarcastic Edmands admired and feared him, for Conkling was not only his equal as a lawyer, and a master of scalding sarcasm in debate, but he was his superior as an orator and in the leadchip of men. That is, Conking could manage and rule a greet political secembly and bend it to his will by his powers as a forceful platform orator. He never cajoled. never begged, never wheelfed, never flattered; be simply best down all opposition by the weight of a battle ax that none but himself could wield. George William Cartis more than once tried to measure swords with him, but he was like a dude trying to put a lion to dight by flapping a perfuned handkerchief in his face. Conking's stigma of the "phi-tical man milliner" extinguished Curtis as completely as Ben Butler's "shoo-ily" did-

No public speaker of the last twenty years ever held an audience for two hours so complately under his command as Conkling; no man's speeches were more effective as comprehensive cumpling documents. He had prehensive emprigo documents. He had the rare gift ascribed by Bancroft to Chatham the rare gift ascribed by Barreroft to Chatham of making the "sporching lightning of scarcastic wite play along the iron links of argument." Conking's speeches and personal efforts in 1872 saved the state of New York and the interior to Garfact in 1830. When Conkling was re-elected to the spaate in 1878 the New York Words, bitterly begule to his politica, said that no oiltren of the dmpire state even but cause to bitish for Roscoe Conkling by had cause to bush for Rescoe Coukling by had cause to ourse for hoscore constring of hearing that he was upen to any form of bribes, or stooped to political jobbery, or any kind or degree of 'political or personal trick-ery. When the drunken husband of Kate Chase was separated from his family Conk-ling, as the trusted friend of Judge Chase and his daughter, endeavored to persuade him to make a just legal provision for his him to make a just legal provision for his him to make a just legal provision for his wife and children. Esprague, in his drunker rage; minde a shameful scene; the newspaper correspondents teak it up, and the only reply that Conkling made was the quiet announcement shortly afterwards that Mrs. Sprague had been for saveral days the guest of Mrs. Conkling at Utica. Conkling's wife was the sister of Ex-Sov. Horatic Seymour, and her recontion of Mrs. Surance was subjected an

system to the universal system and such actions of Man-Spraggio was sufficient answer to the universal spraggio man had many great virtues, and none of the small vices; his only serious fault which interfered with his influence was a haughty, proud, unbending tem-per, which led him to resent any familiarity from that class of politicians who like to stap n public man on the back and call him "Hm, or Bill or Joe." This disposition Conkling always resented; he would not endure it from a millionaire any more pa-tiently than he would from a pamperized political bundmer. To his friends he was open, kind, cordial, hospitable, generous, and true, but he was not affable to the crowd; he never concealed his likes or distlice; he was pugnacious, and a hard hister, but he never fired from ambush or used the wesnous of uncivilized wasfare. Not a popular figure like Blaine, he was infinitely a more powerfu man intellectually and morally, and with all siallessly to victory looking at the flug and bis infimities of temper and manner he must be long remembered as a brave, able, natriits legend rather than the man who hore it.

The impending campaign promises to be dult. A contest on the tariff is not a questable. A contest on the tariff is not a questable to the dult. tion of morals or patriotism, and human estly believed that the president had broken nature current be roused into very ardent enture to turn his back as promptly on a prince as on a peasant, if in his judgment be thought the man had not kept his word with him. His resignation was made in good faith, as his private fortune was nothing and he had long contemplated retirement from politics, and his disgust at what he believed the duplicity of the administration hastened the execution of his resolution. Even a greater mistake was his atterthought of presenting himself to the legislature for vindication by re-election, in which he suffered his own judgment to be overborne by that of friends who perstanded him by misrepresen-tation to be a gandidate, and then deserted

Take the Northern Pacific Knitrond for all points cast. The only dining our south from Portand Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICES.

Portland Chapter No. 3.—A regular convoca-tion of this Chapter will be hold in Masonic Temple this Wednesday evening at 7:30. Work in the P. M. degree. Otenbers and visiting companions cordially hydred to attend. By order of the M. F. 8. Gruns,

MARKIED.

In Vencouver, April 10. John O'Shnoghnessy and Kotie Wand. K. H. SCHWABA BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY. H. H. HILDEBRAND. C. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR Wants 200 men to work at Wallula. Apply to K CAID & CO., 108 First street. 7ain

WASHINGTON VIEWS Issued by TRAVELERS INS. CO.

For sale by J. H. GJLL & CO.

ST. JOHN TO ARRIVE TO-DAY The Ameste of Probibiliton spoke at Silverton is night, and will arrive in Portland on the Eugene press the statement. The W.C.T.T. given him and thrombroscopicon at right and at the Paterancie distinct of the Paterancie distinct of the Statement of the State

REAL ESTATE. We have property for sale in the following and other localities:

On Montenmery street.

On Wenty after.

On Twenty takes a rev.

On I proce.

NEW TO-DAY.

\$10.000 for 50 acres on Hawtherne 170.
140.000 for 10 acres on Hawtherne 170.
140.000 for 10 acres on Hawtherne 180.
15.000 for 10 acres on Hawtherne 180.
15.000 for 75 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 75 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 75 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 175 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 175 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 175 acres on Hawtherne 180.
16.000 for 1

ANUAL SIZETING COLUMBIA FILE AND A Marine Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby sixen that the anunal meeting of the stochastics of the Columbia Fire and Barrine Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company at 48 Washington street. Barling Gr. 200 Marine Jan Washington street. will be beld at the office of the Company at the ington street, Portland, Or., on Weineday, May 1888, at 7:80 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of circumstrate presents to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before add incelling.

FIRANK 196KUM, President, Portland, Or., April 7, 1988.

TOR SALE-OVER 2018

Porlland, Or., April 17, 1988.

Porlland, Or., April 17, 1988.

TOR SALE—ONP OF THE FINEST FARMS IN M. Gregon, ID miles from Origon (the farm original size) serves of excellent and strices and continued size of excellent and strices and the size of water, two good houses, one or chard, location light market argue apple among or chard, location light market argue and two stars and the size of the price asked. For further information apply to J. G. JAMBARD, 70 (this st. Line Prayer) in the price asked. For further information apply to J. G. JAMBARD, 70 (this st. Line Prayer).

NOTICE TO TAXPLY INS. EAST PORTLAND—IN THE Section Board of Bistrict No. 40 with most at the exclusion troops, in 19th lands and miles. April 23, 1883, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of corrections must come before the board at this meeting, the assessment roll for 1886. ARC Lains for corrections must come before the board at this meeting, by order of the Board.

EL CHOZTER CHEM.

OPPACTNEMEMBLE—WE HAYE THIS DAY OF former ending insenses, at 60, Westington of tree lay and house renting binsenses, at 60, Westington of the Chem.

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Hendquarters 1st Regt. C. N. 45. Porland, Or. 2011 17 ress. It having been drought to the notice of the let begin to the notice of the let begin and the letter of the letters of the lett

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF A

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\$2000 WILL RUY 5 ACRES NEAR MOUNT wastry or imper, spiendidly logated and commands good visit; cheapest property in this neighborhoo Chambers of McMontes, 210 II street, East-Portion 50° PER ROLL PRESE CALIFORNIA J. N. RELETTOL 44 Morrison of them. 2d.

OSPICENDED LOTS IN SEVINCES ADD., WITH-tu five blocks of redicoul bridge; level, signify and cheap. (HAMHERS & McMONIES, 1885 218 frai, bet. 36 and 4th. East Portland. MONEY TO LOAN THE ORRGON MONEY TV LOAN THE GREADY INSTRUMENT OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANA L and improvements for this at a pargum, in American Co., W. T., T. mites from Arlington, Or. Inquinf John Shaver, 112 Earst at., Portund. 1803 WARTED-TO REEF OR RUBCICASE A MOD-y ern built house, cottegy pretered, als to cight rooms in destrable location. Address Frank Woul-sey, corner First and A streets. FIRE LADY WHO WAS SEEN TO TAKE A. Isbrard with the summer of the control of the c

something will be said about it.

\$12,000 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS ON CITY
\$12,000 real states will usy 10 per sent per anunn monthly in advance. Address Loan, card Oreaddress Loan, card Oreaddress Loan, card Oreupin monthly to savance. altifugorian monthly to savance altifugorian production of the savance between the savance of the savance between the savance of th Tood ferms for right man. Address A. B., expert regument VOLNO. EXPERIENCED DENTS: FURNISHS.

I for goods camp and general interchandles, white a situation in a good boxes. Address C.O., care Organization of the good of the control FOR SALE-A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FUR I ulshed munis (niways rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., surper of H. Sold on account of sickness. 7alm\* SI, OFGSFO IN SOM DIRECTION OF SECRIPS. TALLIF D'A THE SIMPLES, ROOM 68, Union block, and took are a fish of 400 rouns, in all parts of the city took are a fish of 400 rouns, in all parts of the CITY. WARTED-AN AURENABLE LADY TO TAKE WARTED-AN AURENABLE LADY TO TAKE MAD N.V. corner west Shin sail plout Sec. 1 WANTED-A: TOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE
We of children and agest in unstales work. Apply
in the morning at 181 Night at, cor. Variabil. (2)

ANICE ROOMS, PLEASANTLY SITUATEL 4 suitable for light housekeeping. Please apply are be clock at 288 Eleventh st., near Jefferson. 182 B O'clock at 288 Eleventh 81, may Jefferson. 1823

WOOD -TP, YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR.

WOOD ask pr as wood, go to be Ploneer Wood
Yard, Good of Morrison 81. Telephone 189. 18711

WANTIFICA GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE,
Workstaments to a good rook: none other need
supply. 365, corner from hand Marketon sta.

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WANTIFICA TO CORRESTION WITH MRS.
WHEN FARMAL SAME TO F. TERRIL, Address
Mind. 18, Utylie, Profitantial Corpus. 2013

WANTIFICA TO GOOD STEADY TO TO THE THEORY Address
A G. S., good pregonan, 1913

A LIMITED NUMBERS. OF GENTLEMAN CAN
A be accommanded with fine close togeth, 250

In all Corpus Town of the Market Can
A be accommanded with fine close togeth, 250

Rand TO THE CAN TO THE SAME TO T WANTED-HELP IN A SMAIL FAMILY: NO Washing elderly woman preferred. S. E. corner Harrison and Tenth streets. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN General housework at Mrs. Lock's private boarding bouse, 64 Alder street: 18a2 mg nouse, 04 Alder street:

WANTED-A POSITION AS PORTER OR Unick is a slore; best of references given, Address it, and offerences in the control of the control of all thinds, terms liw. N. W. corner First and ash streets, floors 7.

WANTED-A STEADY FOUNG MAN OF JOOD Ply atl1 Cafe arrest TOR RENT-HOUSE NO 90 VIPTEENTH ST. but I and F. Inquire at the Vienna, or. Second and Washington sts. 25° DINNERS ATSIMMON'S EAST AUR-town further money. torn for the maney. 11

WANTED-A BOY WRO CAN MAKE HIMspil useful in a furniture and stone store. Apply
at 181 Front street.

DON'T PAIL TO TAKE A HAMMAN BATH. Becond. Backer bours, 8 to 12, A.M. Ash and TWO CHOICE LOTS IN SOUTH PORTLAND.

Lacing east: \$2500. Graden & Abart. 106 Block at

TAGE RENT - A HOUSE CONTAINING S ROOMS. I No. 85 N. Silestreet. Inquire at 87 M. 6th st. (186) DEMOVAL - HOWARD & FLOWER, REAL Painte Agents, to 110 Second st., Lable building. TORNITURE FOR SALE-THE FURNITURE. WANTED-A GOOD WOOD TURNER, APPLY to G. SHINDLER & CO., 168 First M. 18a2 WANTED-A DISH-WASHER, AT THE ST. Asserted Rosel, cor. Second and Esta. 1833.

GIWO GIBLS WISH TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK. 11 Inquire at 98 B street. 11

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A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT OF 12 YEARS'
A reprince in this rily, and with reliable endorsements, to open for repugnically and desires a position andreas X., core Oregonian. FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. TWELFTH SERIES. QUESCRIPTIONS ARE BEING RECEIVED FOR Surfers in the twenth series of stock which, will be suced May 2.1889. For printed circulars, by larve cite, apply at office, 40 Washington St. 103 17.

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GEO. W. ELDER.
Freight will be received at stramship dock. Para and Thursday, and up to noon Priday, for Alaska and Way Ports.

When accompanied by proper custombouse papers, 1823 PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. Sa3 PACIFIC COAST STEAMON.

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PORTIAND COREON

Second and Yambill Streets.

Young and undiffered and and woman educater for business surrough word and the abortices time consistent with thorough word and the abortices time consistent with thorough word and the abortices time consistent with thorough word has a be lesst. Appendix and class lakerston, days the lesst. Appendix of the property of the prop

FOR GENTLEMEN

We are showing to-day Gen-Balbriggan Shirts and D-we consider an excellent the each. Also some very choice mer Neckwear (very attemptices as 3 cts, 8 cts, 10 cts) and prices as 3 cts, 8 cts, 10 cts)

WASH FAR

Sales in Wash Dress Goods for the past fer quite heavy. We have added some very choice Goods to the Department and anticipate a lively week. Ladies are very quick in finding the beautiful or the past fer and anticipate a lively week. most attractive prices.

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Very Stylish, Just In.

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Order from most convenient stere. 170 and 172 First & Ferriland, Or. 857, 850 to 861 Marklet 85, San Francisco, 39 S. Spring & Edwin Aspeles. Factory: 710-12-14-16-18-720 Minns st., S. F.

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Oregon Iron & Steel Co's First Addition. Lots and Blocks for Sale on the

Installment Plan.

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Custom House and Real Estate Estates, 26% Morrison street. FOR SALE,
By L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak St.

Cook's Addition to Albina-Lots from \$200 op-words; adjoins machine shops, four blocks from Rus-sell street. Lats 3 and 4, in block 250, corner of Eighth and Taylor; \$21,000. Lors 5 and 6, in block 250, corner Ninth and Taylor; \$10,000.

2 lots on Thirteenth street, between Jefferson and Committe: \$4000. North half of let 4, in block 72, Front street, be-neven Main and Madison; \$17,500. 1724f

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Beautiful let, with Cottage of fire rooms, See 3 Frautional lot, with Cottage of five rooms, for \$1400.

Quarter blocks from \$2500 up. Cinice residence property in different parts of city. Saturation property in small and large tracts; choice. Beautiful jots out the installment plan. Farm in forand Ronde valley, containing 1050 scree of choice land; 650 acres new in meadow, balance the hillship land, with good house, bern, etc.; for short time for \$13.50 µcr acre. For good boards and precurative property consult the ORIGON LAND AND INVESTMENT CO. before burchasting. Room \$67. Portland Savings Bank Build-nichaling. Room \$67. Portland Savings Bank Build-Room 37, Portland Savings Ba 17a-if

GOOD INVESTMENTS E. "3"

E Hick in Titheft's addition.

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E Block in East Portland.

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E Block in Six is street. Portland.

Backs near 211. Tabor. Lists in beautiful Southern Portland, the nest salurb and, most easily resched-\$200 to \$600 tinest; salurb and most easily r for each and on installments.

as call on A, E, BORTHWICK, 133% Pirst St., cor. Alder.

G. W. DUSTIN,

Real Estate, No. 3 Morrison Street.

A large list of property, improved and unimproved, on built sides of the river, including good begines property, varying in price from \$10,000 to \$100,000; if \$100,000 to \$100,000; if \$100,000 to \$100,000; if \$100,000 to A GILT-EDGED REAL ESTATE BARGAIN.

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A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY (PRAEFON), MANUAL A flottered by throiton, Portland, as good as new; has been used but. Bittle; cost \$280, 901 be sold for \$125. Applyte 51. D. Mctullille, first door torth of fund. East Portland.

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the superior in infiding and the superior in t

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Regular Auction Bales

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COUGH IS OUICKLY by taking "Mother Cary's Gar bree," It does not all kin the a towels. Skidmond ( ) ages Plue Perfumes. Hyon with a good perfume vs. chicippe of White Rose. There and Mordion.

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WITHOUT CLOTHES.

en Oregonien. OD, REBURNDAY, APRIL 18. HE OREGONIAN ABEGAD. ng to-day  $C_{
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14 SERVICE WEATHER REPORT. for the past few de some very choico anticipate a lively finding the best argon

ES and

TRON

Every, Description.

Turbing Water Wheels

Direc Velo Withr.

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52 First St., nes

S. L. N. CILMAN (GILMAN & 100) jour

and 9 Yames 18

I. Welling in H. T. Hindwang, mouth 17 fort lot in a plant 5, 500 to 10. H. Chirry, 200 acres for home by C. J. P. Chirry, 200 acres for home 2. D. O. April ; Explant 5, 100 co. C. Thickney mis mile to 15. Williamon, morth 34. 450-5, H. Seiger, Aldrea, A. Perint 15. 1800.

4. Pattern and reside to George 1. Murray, 10 and 14. 4. A. M. M. M. P. Seiger, 10. Murray, 10 and 14. 4. A. A. M. M. M. P. Seiger, 10. Murray, 10. Section 1. American Sectio

All of 22, Albine, April 17, 1200.

LACKE, W. T., Feb. 25, 1388.

LACKE, W. T., Feb. 25, 1388.

LACKE, Reilland, Drepon—Gentlehar ben rounding the appropriate ensite year one west or more and so farthere was been one of the real recopies be eres run, and to has had exdecrees in keithight and running of enlat be applied engeleidly is to uniformtion and the respectfully in the uniformtion for rarriage, lead. He tested it
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TACONA LIGHT & WATER CO.

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The Capttalist second and valuable inmany second in the with have an opportuntary of the capttalists of the capture of the capture

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Fine Perfumes.

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GILVLY & CO. and the and Rules for 1888, FURIERSS ITEMS.

all per doses. Thwale's, 167 First. Gaorge M. Parker, 131 to the same better. Record in Abbreton and Start.

had a literary. Used alike by the medical pro-tage and the people is helds a goal too held by no the medical second of the second of the second.

Bronzes Watches Silverware Optical Goods Rectorable rates, Country orders tol cites. Oc. E. C. Brown, British B.

Diamonds Clocks

AN AND ABOUT PORTLAND A STRANGER'S OFINION.—Citizens of Portland have become so accustomed to the beautiful sections which can be viewed from the city pask that they do not really appredicte it. Of course no one error gets tired of gazing at Mount Hood or the other snow peaks in sight from theelty, but the broad expanse of field and forest, this and dair, river and mountain is looked upon as comething quite common and on which it is not worth while to waste any admiration. But to strangers thing look different. An Eastern man who visited the city-park yesterday was fairly wild with delight at the view spread out beforehim. He said he had visited many cities in this country, and had never seen

STRANGER'S OPINION .- Citizens of Port-

A TROUBLESONE BUGGY.-The rich have

AT LEGED "ADULTERATED" STONE .- Adul-

eration is the order of the day, and it is be level by many that about everything we

ithinks and the doctoring was discovered.

First on a Stramsont —When Steward:
Frank Bean, of the Oregon Pacific steamer
Three Sisters, lying at the foot of Salmon
street, opened the door to Watchman Gry
Powers's room at 3:30 yesterday afternoon
a volume of smoke and hire poured out that
compelled him to beste hasty 'retrest. The
fire spread to the front cabin which was soon
enveloped in dame. The steamer's hote was
hursed on the fire, which was soon extinguished. The free department responded to
an alarma from box 3: but their
services were not needed. It is not known
how the first of the cand the cause is adtributed to spontaneous combustion, as their
was no fire in the room and the watchman,
who had just affect, neither smokes nor car-

who had just arisen, neither smokes nor carries matches. Daniage, \$75.

Our of the Suadow Pro Ten .- Ohee Cons

GEN. ADAIN'S. WELL.—The will of the lete Gen. John 'Adain was admitted to packets in the Chilson county coult Monday. The episte consists of real property, and is valued at about \$50,000. The will sequenthe all of the property to his wife. Many Ann. Adair, for the term of her natural life, after which it goes to Betty Adair Brecham, widow of C. J. Brenham, Ellen Adair Mondell, Kart Adair, wife of S. D. Adair, and provides that after the death of Mary R. Adair, in the property to go to his some. Mary Ann Adair, his wife, it appointed executor without bonds. The will is dated July 24, 1864, and witnessed by C. Y. Bliesett and H. G. Van Dusen.
Southers Okapon Fraur. Outsook.—Mr.

Sourness Caspor Fruit Outlook.—Mr. H. E. Battin, of the extensive commission firm of H. E. Battin & Co., has returned from

firm of H. E. Battin & Co., has returned from a flying trip as far south as Mediord, where he found a boam in business of all kinds. He reports the outlook for a large crep of fruit during; the coming season throughout the entire state us very flattering. He finds that this county, in this respect, is both as early and promising as any of the more southern counties. The serenge of apple orchards in Juckson county his been greatly increased during the past winter, and the people in Dougles are turning their noain attention to the cultivation of prames, in the growth of which knult that section excels.

Anorthe Scrawfer Crop Budding.—With

ANOTHER SUMMER CROP BUDDING .- With

might scatter and hit them all.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock last night, Walter Foss, the boy who drives the "hill" horse on the First street car line, met with a serious accident. His work for the day being finished, he undertook to jump on the front platform of a car in motion, near Jefferson, but he lost his hold and fell to the ground, one foot lying on the rail. The driver applied the brakes, but not before both wheels had passed over the foot. The had was conveyed to the residence of his father, George Foss, corner Front and Clay. It is thought anaputation will be necessary.

RASING THE BETTLEY.—Says the Salem

A. FELDENHEIMER

\_\_\_THE---

LEADING JEWELER

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

GEN. Anara's Wart. The will of the late

The Waterworks. Superintendent Smith of the city waterworks has a force of men at work at the old pumping shaftigh at the foot of Lincoln street, repairing the boiler, and pitting the pumps in operation. Pipe is also being land from Hood to Front streets, to connect with the pipe running to the Lincoln street reservoir. These improvements will probably be finished in a month. A platform, capable of holding from 800 to 1000 cords of wood is being built at Palatine hill pumping station. There is now about 1800 cords on hand, enough to last until July 1, and the 5000 cords, for which bids have been asked, will supply all needs until May 1, 1889.

To PREVENT STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.-It is The Prevent Street Obstantations.—He is understood that at the council meeting to-night an ordinance will be introduced prohibiting idle hacks and wagons standing on First street, and compelling them to halt, if at all, on the side birects. First street, particularly between Morrison and Alder streets is a standing place for teams at all bours and many complaints have been made that the thoroughfare becomes so blockaded during business hours that it is impossible for teams to pass.

The New First Truck —The new House

THE REW FIRE TRUCK.—The new Hayes hook and ladder truck for the Portland fire department has been finished by the manufacturers at Oakland, California, and is ready for shipment to this city. It will arrive here about May I. Work on the bouse for the old hook and ladder company, adjoining No. 4 cingine house, is going rapidly ahead. The building will be completed in a short time.

Supposen Mersbeige Abrested in a short time.

Supposen Mersbeige Abrested A letter to Mr. J. D. McCully states that the authorities of Wallows county have arrested three men, supposed to be implicated in the wholesale murder of Chinamen on Snake river, about forty rates south of Lewiston, a few weeks ago. The prisoners are Carl Hughes, W. M. McMoMiller and — Muynard. They are in jail at Joseph.

lieved by many that about everything we cat or drink has been submitted to some process whereby it is made not what it seems. It is not probable, however, that any one ever imagined that building isone could be adulated. Something of the kind was, however, claimed in a sail-brought against Shannon & New by a man named Kennedy, who sought to recover the alleged value of a dot of stone furnished by him to defendants. One, part of the defense was that a carbod of the stone was surface vock, porous and soft, which, Kennedy gave to them. This rock a stoneoutter just in shape and dressed the surface up with comentant guade it look all right, but when it was put in use it bridge and the doctoring was discovered.

Fire on a Stramboar —When Steward Don't forget that tunch will be served at Taylor street church from 12 until 3 o'dook to-day. Lunch 25 cents.

Purchase your sickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at Na. 2 Washington street, effice Konbern Pacific Railroad.

When Body was sick; we gave her Castoria When she was a Child she want for Castoria

C. Eenrichsen,

Diamonds, Watches, ewelry, OPTICAL GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Country orders promptly attended to.

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Of All Rinds, Manufactured from Shepard Gold Medal Twines exclusively by American Net and Twine Co.,

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Established 1857. J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

inther, George Foss, corner Front and Clay. It is thought anaputation will be necessary. Raises of the Salem Stateman: Messes, Pacquet & Smith of Porland, have two large and one small scows and a force of men engaged in raising the sunten steamer Bentley, below Lincoln. The stern of the boot has been raised and pumped out, and the prospects are that before the week is out the entire vessel will be out of the water, and the seam in her bottom temporarily patched. She will then be taken to Oregon City and placed in the dry dock for permanent repairs.

New Crunch at St. Johns was opened a few days since with appropriate exercises and preaching by Hey. L. S. Fisher. This church, which has been built during the last month, he a neat, commodious structure surrounted by a tall spire. It is complete, even to the large, fine-toned bell that hangs in the tower. On the whole, it is a monument to the Berality of the citizens of St. Johns. Several Forthand parties also contributed to the building fund.

Conner Stork Lands.—The ceromonies of homes the real of the complete of the proper stone of the property stone of the property stone. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General **Building Supplies.** and Price Liers on application.

Factory and Balesroom, Weidler's Mill, Telephone No. 436.



R. SWAIN, D. D. S. Gold fillings \$1.50; silver or enamel \$1; guits perchi ?&c; extracting -60c; teeth \$0, \$8; \$10. \$10. Ever; operation guaranteed of highest class; ten years prant lice. (202m) 196 First street, over Olds & King. No Pain-No Bad Effects.
D. S. STRYKER, D. D. S. the Leading DENTIST. Eastern priors: 18 years' experience all the latest improvements 107 First 4, bet. Star and Washington, Portland, Or. 331m DR. F. W. PREHN, Oraquate of Philadelphia Deptat College, Vigalized Air Administered. Room 54. Union Block. Entrance from Start street.

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Let us Only Cut Your Clothes and You will Never Cut Us.

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**FANCY SHIRTS** White and Pancy Vests. HOSIERY

NECKWEAR 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

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The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest. 135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER

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Borm, Dairy and Mill Machinery. It will be to your interest to call on us before pur-blaston. Our Illustrated Catalogue furnished on ep-

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Counter Shafts for all Machines
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Helting, Pulleys
1000 tuches Sticker and Shaper Knives
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A. F. KNORP. 120, 122 Main St., San Francisco. 24mimi

SPRING NOVELTIES FOR 1888.

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Merchant Tailor, No. 231 First Street, Portland, Has Just Received a Pull Line of

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Buggies, Phaetons & Carriages, egant Light Road Wagors and Speeding Bug Speedily. CALL AND ENAMINE THE STOCK. 188 to 194 Front St.

P.Goldswith, Sol. GPPERHEINTH, New York, Brathold Goldswith, Fortland **GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG** Inporters and Dealers in

Importers and Dealers in

IFT ALC, Phair, Stainped; Japaned Tinware,

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We will seil by anction. FRIDAY, APRIL 20 4444 full line of Furnity A. B. BICHARDSON, PANY Office, 1' 1.25 Firsh h

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E. Ozaki, Proprietor of the Tokio "Choya nbun," Banished for a Political Offense

San Francisco Call. The members of the Japanese colony are San Francisco Cell.

The members of the Japanese colony are very much excited over the presence in this city of Y. Oraki, a prominent Tokio politician and journalist. Mr. Ozaki's departure from Tokio was not dictated elither by his convenience or by his pleasure. With 500 of his countrymen, all of them advanced liberals in opinion, he was expelled from the Japanese capital and forbidden, for the space of three years, to set his foot within three lengues of its sacred precincts. Exile and patriot, he is regarded by his countrymen as the hero of their modern civilization, and is paid the most extraordinary deference and respect. Mr. Otaki is the chief editor and proprietor of one of the most widely circulated of Japanese newspapers, it e Choya Shimbun, which translated mears the Court and Catary journal. He is, moreover, president of the standing committee of the liberal party in that city.

A Call reporter succeeded vesterday in party in that city.

party in that city.

A Call reporter succeeded yesterday in obtaining an interview with Mr. Ozak on Sutter street, where he is residing in handsomely furnished apartments. For a Japanese he is exceedingly handsome. His dense he is exceedingly handsome. His head is large and very broad across the brow and full over the eyes; his face is in a high degree expressive of force and intellectuality, while his manners possess all that graceful courtesy which is a characteristic of his nationality.

"Liberty of the press" he said "is a

that graceful courtesy which is a characteristic of his nationality.

"Liberty of the press," he said, "is a privilege which Japanese journalists have not yet secured. Their business is transacted under excessively severy regulations, and woe betide the unlucky scribe who ventures to criticise the government through the columns of his paper. The obnoxious passage no sconer meets the eye of the official censor than he hurries to the office, seizes and burns the edition, and frequently suspends the publication of the paper for weeks.

time tensor. It can ten you, is a vory timelcome visitor in any editorial room, for he is armed with enlarged powers under a recent ordinance of the government. This ordinance was imitated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninilist journals. You can taus imagine how peculiarly guarded we must be in our utterances."

official consor than he hurries to the office, seizes and burns the edit on, and frequently suspends the publication of the paper for weeks.

"This censor, I can tell you, is a very in welcome visitor in any editorial room, for he is armed with enlarged powers under a recent ordinance of the government. This croist or in any editorial room a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninitated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninitated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninitation are use initiated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninitation are use initiated from a Russian law aimed at the suppression of ninitation are used in the suppression of ninitation and the suppression of ninitation and the cause of your banishment from Tokio?" asked the reporter.

"The actual reason," answered Mr. The actual reason," answered Mr. Ozaki, usen y agitation against the proposed revision of our treaty with the surpression of our treaty with the centure of 500 delegates from Tokio was undoubtedly a coup d'etat, though on a smaller scale than Napoleou's."

"Are the Japanese, as a nation, favorable to the innovation of foreign customs and manners which have been made recently?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Ozaki. "The entire nation and the tree parties—liberal, concerning the surpression of our treaty with the deficion of European customs. We wish to maintain as manny of our own as possible "What was the cause of your banishment from Tokio?" asked the reperter.

"The actual reason," answered Mr. Oraki, was my sgitation against the proposed revision of our treaty with the European powers. This treaty was made many years ago, and, in accordance with its provisions, foreigners are admitted to defined parts of the Japaness empire and are granted certain privileges, of more or ess value. The national feeling, however, a that these privileges should be enlarged and the entire empire thrown open to Europeans and Americans. Successive governments have dailied with the proposition, but when Count Indaye, the late foreign minister, took office seven years ago, he pledged himself to secure a revision of the treaty. In spite to his promise, he postponed the matter for four years; then, on account of remonstrances from press and people, he commenced negotiations with the represen-

ances from press and people, he com-meed negotiations with the represen-es of France, Germany and England, he result of the labors of the commission ane result of the labors of the commission appeared in the form of a new treaty, which was submitted by Count Inonye to the cabinet, of which he is a member. It publication raised a howl of indignation through the length and breadth of the country. It was found that he had been putwitted, and had conceded privileges which were exclusion to a surrender of the nation's independence.

which were sturaged to a surrender or the nation's independence.

"The oppulation of Japan is 38,000,000, and from them a revenue of \$80,000,000 is raised annually. More than half of it is designed from a land for a which fill the raised annually. More than half of it is sherived from a land tax, which falls heavy y no the poor farmers, while the rest of the money is obtained by taxes on almost every article of daily consumption. There is a sake tax, an ancome tax, and numberless others. One-third of this revenue is devoted to the surport of the army and navy, which could be inited of this revenue is devoted to the sup-port of the army and navy, which could be maintained in their present efficiency for half the sum. The government is wanton y wasteful of the public money in many other particulars, and the case against it is a strong one. Still obdurate in its refusal, it was obvious that some extraordinary It was obvious that some extraordinary means must be resorted to for its expul-sion."

sion."
"Is there no institution in Japan similar

to our legislature?"
"No," replied Mr. Ozaki. "We have provincial councils throughout the empire, but there is no central assembly. The present government promised a parliament to the people, the first session of which abould convene in 1890, but the plan they propose is not at all pleasing to the liberal party. We wish a parliament on the same lines as the English one, while the members of the present government propose lines as the English one, while the members of the present government propose that their popular assembly shall be similar to the German reichstag. That would be satisfactory," continued Mr. Ozaki, "but unfortunately we have no Bismarck in Japan, and in the absence of a controlling intellect like his I am afraid the nation's affairs would be poorly managed.

"What are to constitute the qualifications of the voters is another great question in Japan at present," added btr. Ozaki. "The liberal party proposes that everyone pay-

Japan at present," added Mr. Ozaki. "The liberal party proposes that everyone paying national taxes to the amount of \$5 shall be permitted to exercise the electoral privilege. The government, however, intends restricting it to those who pay \$10 national taxes. This plan practical y excludes the working classes, and would confine voters in the majority of instances to the aristocraey. Between these momentous issues racy. Between these momentous issues and questions it was evident that the nation's affairs ion's affairs were in a critical condition, and that some forcible effort should be and that some foreible effort should be made to secure the government's resignation. I knew that a bold in ove only would be effective, and I sketched out a scheme which was laid before the committee of the liberal party, of which Count Okuuma is leader. The project was too daring for them to undorse, but I determined to oxecute it myself. I sent emissaires and circulars to all the provincial councils in Japan, telling them that the nation's independence was at stake, and urging that culars to all the provincial councils in Japan, telling them that the nation's independence was at stake, and urging that they send delegates to Tokio for the purpose of demanding the recrganization of the government. I counted upon making a demonstration of tremencous strength, for had all the councils I wrote to responded there would have been at least 5000 delegates in the city. Over 1000 arrived, however, but they were so energetic in their movements that the paucity of their numbers was compensated for. They were accorded an interesting reception by the government, the whole army, the fire brighade, and the police being all under arms.

"The spies had spread a rumor that these delegates proposed burning Tokio to the ground and sacking the town, and the starm was genuine, though without reason or foundation. The appearance of these men belied the sensational rumors, and they were accorded several interviews with his ministers, at which formal demands were made for the realignation or reconstruction of the cabinet. The premier, Count Ito, refused peremptorily to resign. Count Goto attempted to obtain an audience with the emperer, but his efforts were inseffectual. The situation was readily be

ence with the emperer, but his efforts were inaffectual. The cituation was rapidly becoming dangerous when word came to me that several thousand more delegates were on the way to the city. The other delegates in the mountaine had segregated them—salves into parties of ten, and were peram-

bulating the streets in the neighborhood of builting the streets in the neighborhood of the premier's residence. Every quarter of an hour one of these parties would obtain entrance and audience of Count Ito, and formally demand his resignation. He had hardly time to dispose of one delegation be-fore another arrived, and the poor man was almost beside himself with worry and ansiety. When he heard of the approach of the other delegates he determined to take means to protect himself.

ansiety. When he heard of the approach of the other delegates he determined to take means to protect himself.

"The German ambassador was called into consultation, and a law borrowed from the German anti-socialist code was immediately promulgated. Next morning all the delegates were served with notices to attend the Japanese police courts. They did so, and 500 of them were banished from Tokio for terms varying from six months to three years. I was among the limited number who were sentenced to three years' exile. We were allowed no time to settle up our affairs, but were simply and summarily expelled. On our way out we met the 4000 delegates who were on their way to the city. We told them of our fate, but they continued their march into the city. The next morning we learned that the Count Inonye, the obnoxious foreign minister, had resigned, and that Count Okuma, the leader of my own party, had taken his place. Count Ito, the premier, still remains, but is only nominally in command. It is only a matter of time before Okuma will assume the premiership. The present cabinet is styled the coalition ministry, and appears to give general satisfaction."

"Wall the sentence of banishment against

"Will the sentence of banishment against you be rescinded?" asked the reporter. "I hardly think so," answered Mr. Ozaki. "Deprivation of personal liberty is not thereby something. "I hardly think so," answered Mr. Ozaki. "Deprivation of personal liberty is not thought much of in Japan. The principle anderlying the habeas corpus act is unknown. It is measures, not men, with my country-people, and I think the sentence will be allowed to stand. So far as I am concerned it is a matter of perfect indifference to me. I have long desired to visit the United States and Europe, and welcome the opportunity which enables me to do so. From here I go on to Washington to see Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland, and thence to New York. I will be fart 8t. Louis while the democratic convention is in progress. During my ab-

tention to throw saide."

"Does not this ready sacrifice of traditionary habits, manners and customs argue a lack of national feeling in the Japanese character?" asked thr reporter.

"No, it will only mark another epoch in Japanese history." answered Mr. Ozaki. "The Japanese is essentially an imitative individual. The creative powers, the faculty of originating an idea, is lacking in him; why I have never been able to imagine. We are poetical in our feelings, but the art which is so much admired by forcigners, and which has always been regarded as sui generis, is only a modification, an imitation of Indian and Chinese art. It has many traits in common, as any one can see; but the Japanese work is lighter, more graceful and more natural—more lical, I may say—than the original. A Japanese artist possesses wonderful dexterity in the use of his tools. Give him a vase to execute or a screen to paint and he will adorn it with any number of fantastic embellishments. He will study the form of a bird, of a tree, of any natural object that he desires to reproduce, with the most rigid attention; hence that wonderful perfection in draughtsmanship which has so aroused the admiration of European artists.

"The keynote of the Japanese character is imitativeness; our religion, our judicial system, our system of government, all were borrowed from the Chinese of the Coreans. Withal," added Mr. Ozaki, "my nation has preserved its own identity, and the Japanese of to-day, though he lacks the

were borrowed from the Uninese of the Coreans. Withal," added Mr. Ozaki, "my nation has preserved its own identity, and the Japanese of to-day, though he lacks the forceful, vigorous conservatism which is at once the strength and weakness of the Chinese, is displaying a versatility and an assiduity in the pursuit and adaptation of foreign civilization which I firmly believe ausiduity in the pursuit and adaptation of foreign civilization which I firmly believe augurs permanence to our new instintions.
The Japanese character," continued Mr.
Ozski, "with all its gentleness, its snavity,
and its apparent fickleness, possesses a
strong foundation of dignity, pride and
patriotism, which give it the element of
strength that otherwise would be lacking,"
"It seems a pity," said the reporter,
"that the Japanese should discard their
beautiful national dress."
"In one sense it is," said Mr. Ozaki, "but
the Japanese, in adopting European manners, propose becoming an industrial rec-

"In one sense it is," said Mr. Ozaki, "but the Japanese, in adopting European manners, propose becoming an industrial people. The national dress is cumbersome in the extreme, besides being expensive. It is quite impossible to perform manual labor in it, or to walk fast or steadily. What ean we do, therefore? European costume is cheaper, is less pleasing to the evo, but is adapted to the necessities of everyday life. Our own is grare itself, and I hope will never be entirely abandoned. But a full Japanese suit, even for a middle-class indivadual, costs \$200, while a handsome suit of English clothes can be obtained for \$50. Some of the women have adopted the European costume also, but as it is unsantable to their appearance I think it will not become popular."

Mr. Ozaki proceeded then to speak of the relations between Japan and the United States. He deplored the lack of energy in the representatives of America in Tokio.

"Japanese trade," he said, "is almost entirely in the hands of the English and the Germans. It is large and profitable for those engaged in it. In all parts of the country improved methods of agriculture are being introduced, and at the same time improved machinery. Were the American representatives to besir themselves they could easily obtain some of the trade for the merchants of the Pacific slope. But they do not. The Japanese liberal party admires American institutions and is desirous of enlivating the most friendly relations with the United States government. We are at the present juncture unable to offer any special inducements to American nerchants, inasmuch as the favored nation clause of our treaty with foreign powers compels us to surrender to all the privleges we give to one. With the co-operation of the United States government. merchants, inasmuch as the favored nation clause of our treaty with foreign powers compels us to surrender to all the privleges we give to one. With the co-operation of the United States government, a plan, I think, could, be arranged which would obviate the difficulties I speak of. In America's treaty with Japan, the favored nation clause is prominent. Let the representatives of both powers arrange a new treaty, in which the favored nation clause belief out. Then it would be possible for the Japanese government to grant special privileges in return for concessions made by the American government. Let the American ministers and consuls then exert themselves to push American goods, and there will be no lack of reciprocity in commercial relations to be complained of. Some ten years ago a treaty such as I speak of was drawn up by Count Yosida and Mr. Bincham, then the United States minister at Tokio. Special privileges were there granted American merchapte, but a clause was inserted rendering the treaty inopersity unless the consent of the other foreign representatives could be obtained to its concent, and the treaty was allowed to lapsa,"

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN. Why Stephen Girard Discharged a Captain Who Had Saved Thousands of Dollars.

Philadelphia News. It was just before the breaking out of the war of 1812 that Girard was preparing for sea one of his stannehest and largest ships. In command of her was a captain who had been in his service for a decade, and in whose integrity and obedience the great merchant confided implicity. The time of the vessel's absence was to be of long duration, and he had selected this particular captain and this particular ship because he was certain that any instructions he might give would be carried out to the letter, if it lay within man's brain and ship's timber. All the preluninaries had been attended to All the preluminaries had been attended to and the vessel was in readiness to leave her wharf, when Girard sent for her captain to visit him in his private office. Upon his arrival Girard placed in his hand four scaled packages. They were numbered one, two, three and four, and were his instructions for the voyage. The first paper was to be opened when the ship was outside of Delaware bay, and the orders contained therein, as well as those to be embodied in the officer three packages, were to be followed under all rireumstances. Referring to certain small but heavy cases which had been placed on board the slip, Girard told the captain that they contained specie amounting in all to board the ship, Ginard told the caplain that they contained specie amounting in all to \$100,000. The sum was to defray all expenses incidental to the voyage, and was, in fact, all the money which was to pass through the captain's hands during the whole trip. The captain took his instructions, said goodbye, and, a few hours later, was on his way down the Delaware, with a brave vessel under him, a cargo of grain in her hold and not the faintest idea of its destination.

estination.

When he had left the waters of the bay when he may lett the waters of the bay behind the captain broke the seal of paper No. 1. The orders were short and explicit; "Go to Bordeaux, France, and there dis-charge your cargo of grain through my agent, and take, through him, wines and brandies. Then open order No. 2." The captain sailed for Bordeaux and put in at that port in due time.

The captain sailed for Bordeaux and put in at that port in due time. According to instructions he discharged his grain, through the agent, and took on liquors, which the agent pad for. For the necessary expenses, however, the captain drew upon the agent and left his \$100,000 in specie untouched. When he opened the second package he found he was to proceed to a port in Russia, where, having delivered his wines and brandies to Girard's agent, he was to receive a cargo of Russian iron. Order No. 3 was to be read on sailing. The captain followed the written instructions word for word, but drew on the Russian agent, as he had on him of Bordeaux, for expenses. The third package sent him to Hollaud, where he exchanged his iron for rice. Then he read the last order. He was to proceed to China, and, putting in at the only port open to the world, deliver his rice, to Girard's agent there and take on board a cargo of silks and teas, "through the agent." That phrase rain through all of the instructions, and in no instance had the captain transgressed Girard's wishes.

Upoh his arrival in China, for the first time during the voyage, he allowed himself to reason. He had delivered his rice to the agent, but had not yet told him of his employer's commands in regard to the cargo with which he was to sail for Philadelphis. He was told that by leaving port and going a short distance along the coast he could purchase silks and teas at a much lower rate than the agent could buy them, and if he had but the money could save an enormous sum to his vessel's owner. The captain was at first in sore doubt as to the course he should purene, but he had the money—\$100,000—and it would be foily to neglect the chance. He did run out of port and secured an excellent bargain, a great deal more advantageous than any the agent could have made. When he returned he told him to put on board all the silks and teas the vessel was able to carry and set sail for home. The return voyage was uneventful until he was labed to carry and set ship and his cargo

the brilliant manner in which he had brought the vessel into port.

"No matter," cried Girard, springing angrily to his feet. "You have no excuse. You have disobeyed me. From this bour I discharge you from my employ; nor will I give you a recommendation." And then he pronounced the saying that has become famous: "Obey orders, if you break owners."

THE GREATEST PENMAN DEAD. Benjamin F. Brady, the Official Engrosser of New York City and State. New York Sun.

Benjamin Brady died at his home in this city on Friday morning after a short illness, at the age of 53 years. He was widely known as an artistic penman and was for thirty years official ornamental engrosser to the New York city and state governto the New York city and state governments. He had never taken a lesson in permanaship and his skill was a gift. He possessed fitteen gold and silver medals, awarded in various contests. One of these was for work done in competition with the best engrosser in Euro se and America, and upon it his friends rested the claim that he was without a superior in his art in the world.

was without a superior in his art in the world.

Specimens of Mr. Brady's work adorn the walls of various state and city offices, and many are in the possession of private families. He designed the tablet hung in the senate chamber at Albany in memory of Senator Wagner, and engrossed thereon the resolutions of that body. It was pronounced one of the finest specimens of that class of work ever done. Among Mr. Brady's recent works was the engrossing of the common council's resolutions on the death of Gen. Grant. Other examples of his skill are to be found in the big diamond-studded, 100-pound album that Captain Williams cherishes as a testmonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of the twenty-ninth precinct; in the memorial album presented by the city of New York to the widow of Gen. Hancock, and in the Seymour memorial album. The memorial of the late Archbishop Hughes that stood in the vestibule of Cardinal McCloskey's residence was a lunge affair enclosed in a frame 9x13 feet, and was executed by Mr. Brady. It cost \$3000. He was also the engrosser of the memorial album on the death of the prince imperial forwarded to Empress Eugenie from French residents of New York. forwarded to Empress Eugenie from French residents of New York.

Mr. Brady was a member of one of the

Mr. Brady was a memoer on old volunteer fire companies (No. 42) that old volunteer fire companies (No. 42) that the engine Empire. He took nn with the engine Empire. He took great interest in aquatic sports and was for many years commodore of the New York rowing clubs and of the college regatts at Saratoga. He had a liking for literary work and while traveling in Europe wrote Sold yell design the constipation, with work and while traveling in Europe wrote

interesting letters for the press from London, Paris and Geneva. Occasionally he dipped into poetry and some happily conceived verses on "Park Row" attracted a good deal of attention in town when they were first published, six years ago.

MARKIAGE IN INDIA.

Curious Customs Attending the Coremony at the Present Time. Letterin Boston Herald. The following is an abstract from a letter received a short time ago from India:

received a short time ago from India:

"As I write, there is a terrific din going on next door, which is made by natives that are celebrating the marriage of their children, who, to judge by looking at them, are about 12 years of age. The celebration was commenced last Tuesday (to-day is Sunday) and it has been kept up ever since. The music (?) is produced from an old keg, with one head knocked out and covered with sheepskin, men which they head with with sheepskin, upon which they beat with their hands, which is called a tom-tom. There is one other instrument in use which with sheepskin, upon which they beat with their hands, which is called a tom-tom. There is one other instrument in use which sounds very much like a bappipe and a tambourine. There is no harmony in the sound they make, and, in fact, all they seem to want to do is to make a noise. This is accompanied by a chant by the females, which is very much like the sound a saw makes when itstrikes a knot in a log. "It is the custom of Indian parents to make a match for their children when they me born, and then, between the age of 11 and 12, they celebrate the wedding with feusting and rejoicing, according to their micans. Their parents will stint themselves for years before and after the event, so as do make a great show. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom are separated, and do not meet until they are of age, when, if the man does not like the woman, he is not compelled to live with her, but he must support her. But I am told that cases are rare of the husband's refusing to live with a wife of his parents' choice.

"The first intimation I had of the arrival of the bride and bridegroom was hearing a full brass band, whereupon I left this letter and went out to see the fun. First came 150 children, each carrying a lamp, and followed by thirty or forty men, who anused themselves by firing off fireworks. They were succeeded by the band, and directly behind this came what is called here a 'pilekene.' To get a good idea of what this latter article is, imagine a small pagoda with no sides. This was decorated with all kinds of silks and gold and silver trimning, and with a lamp hung in every place in which it was possible to put one. This was borne upon the shoulders of fourteen men, and inside sat the bridegroom very richly dressed, with his parents. At the door of the house, where he remains for three days, and then he returns home to await his coming of age."

Mrs. Aston Dilke Smokes.

Mrs. Vork Journal Washington Special.

Mrs. Asbton Dilke Smokes. New York Journal Washington Special. There are not a few quarrels browing mong the dear sisters of the internationa among the clear sisters of the international congress, and, as a rule, the prettiest and most attractive women are the targets. Mrs. Keefer came in for her share of abuse, because she wears the becoming university costume, which makes her all the more bewitching. They say she does it for effect, and she does not deny the soft impeachment.

fect, and she does not deny the soft impeachment.

Mrs. Dilke and Mrs. Keefer are not in love with each other. A tilt that took place between them in the Riggs house partor is the talk of to-day. Mrs. Reefer is dead against liquors and tobacco, while Mrs. Dilke does not object to either. Mrs. Dilke walked up to Mrs. Keefer and said in her half liep, half soft social drawl:

"Mrs. Keefer, do tell me if they can possibly be as rabid on the subject of smoking and taking a little sherry for the stomach's sake in Canada as they are in this country?"

"Even more so," replied Mrs. Keefer, laconically, and cycing the little London lady sharply.

"Oh, but don't you know," went on the enchanting tongued young widow Dilke, "see all west our every fer.

"Oh, but don't you know," went on the enchanting tengued young widow Dilke, "we all want our wine for dinner over our way, and we would not know how to do without it, my dear, and don't you know in many of our loveliest London circles many elegant ladies puff a clearatte or two after dinner, and nothing is thought of it. If these things are crimes, I must plead guilty to both. I must say I enjoy my cigarette after a meal."

"This does not make it alcounts a meal."

after a meal."

"This does not make it cleanly or good,"
responded Mrs. Keefer, with her long,
pointed nose turned ceilingward, and she
walked away without saying goodbye,
aven.

A German Co-operative Community.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Amana community in Iowa, including a population of about 2000, is an interesting illustration of the success of co-operative effort among fluidty Germans. The The Almana community in lows, including a population of about 2000, is an interesting illustration of the success of co-operative effort among thrifty Germans. The settlement was begun in 1855 and the colony now owns 26,000 acres of land. The land forms a single township and the people are grouped in seven villages. Each village is a social and industrial unit, and has a definite area assigned to it for cultivation and pasturage. The government of the colony affairs, as a whole, is invested in a board of thirteen trustees, while each village has its board of elders, varying in number from seven in the smallest to eighteen in the largest. The central institution in each village is the "store," which is a large general retail establishment carrying groceries, drugs, dry goods, elotlang, hats and caps, hardware, etc. Its book-keeping is very elaborate, for, except in dealings with outsiders, the colonists do not ordinarily use money. Everything is done by a system of accounts which are kept at the "store." The blacksmith shop and the carpenter shop have accounts against the farm department which are duly recorded in the village books. Every family or adult has an account at the "store," certain crediis being apportioned to all members by the elders at the commencement of each year, which are drawn against by purchasers. Boarding houses furnish meals to members in each village in groups of from forty to fifty each. Houses are assigned to families by the elders, who provide shelter for all. The community conducts a number of mills and manufacturing enterprises. munity conducts a number of mills and manufacturing enterprises.

That short, fat faced, youthful Congressman Ford, of Michigan, who has charge of the bull just passed to reinstate in the army the cashiered son of Admiral Jouett, has been telling numerous stories concerning the admiral's heroism. One of them ran something like this:

After the battle of Mobile bay, when the Southern fleet had been repulsed and was taking refuge up the shallow stream, orders came to Jouett to pursue the flying craft. It was a ticklish piece of business, for his ship drew twelve feet of water, while the little Southern rams drew very little. But off he started.

The lieutenant, to insure caution, called a lar and set him to work heaving the lead to learn the depth of water.

"Fifteen feet," came from the tar with the lead.

That was all right, and the lieutenant.

That was all right, and the lieutenant was satisfied until-"Thirteen feet."

"Thrteen feet."

It was getting dangerous. At twelve feet the slip would ground. But Jouett was oblivious to this danger. He was intent on aiming the bow chaser.

"Twelve feet," came the warning call from the lead.

Jonet at last awake to the danger. He

Jouet at last awoke to the danger. He turned quickly to the lieutenant, commanding:
"Call that man in with the lead. He

Chronic constitution, with all its attendant criss is sured by taking Aper's Cathartic Pilis. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

FAMED LIVER, BLOOD LUNG REMEDY.

Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, of Cannellon, Ind., writes: "I think the Golden Medical Discovery" is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my lattle garl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass, of Springfield, Mo., writes I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia and alsoplesances, but your Goldon Medical Discovery

MALAZIAL

FEVER

DISEASE

BLATONES.

Turbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after cating, with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has second, bitter or bad taste in mouth, frregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, trittability of temper, hot flushes, length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption has after meals, wakefulness, or discusses, Rheumatism, Kiduey Disage, and It after meals, wakefulness, or discusses, Rheumatism, Kiduey Disage, and It after meals, wakefulness, or discussions, sare, or other grave maladies are quite induce Disage, induce Disage, and unrefreshing sleep, constantion of finduce Disage, with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and control of the strength of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption has a first meals, wakefulness, or discusses, Rheumatism, Kiduey Disage, or other grave maladies are quite induced. and there, cold feet, drowsiness Disease, Kneumatism, Knucy 105- and after meals, wakefulness, or dis- case, or other grave maladies are quite died DAVID G. Lowe, Esq., of St. Agribe, Manitoba, Canada, says: "About one year ago, being troublet, with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the best, poor rest at might, etc., I com-menced the use of your 'Golden Medical Dis-overy' and 'Pelleta,' and derived the very high-erefrom."

DISEASE.

Sick HEADACHE. wise found it at uniformly availe DYSPEPSIA

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of Sidney, Ohio, writes: "My kitle boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said be could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden iscovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found AND

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by Scrofula. Salt - rheum, "Fevertheir terrors. It is the fountain of health, by Scrofula. Salt - rheum, "Fevertheir terrors. It is short, all diseases caused by this bodliy health and vigor will be established. Some stablished. Golden Medical Discovery Ulcers rapidly heal under the blood, or Thick Next the cures all humors, from a common light influence. Virulent blood. Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and akin diseases as the fall portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and all the diseases, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUG. 18th, 1877.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUG. 18th, 1877.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 635 Main Street, Burfalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemer-For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in reistion to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of sait-rheum, by the use of your vipous and the said been a great sufferer from sait-rheum for upwards of forty years. The decase was most distressing in her hands, caming the skin to creak open on the inside of the fingers at the foines and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw plant was an addition of the skin to creak open on the inside of the fingers at the raw plant was an addition of the skin to creak open on the inside of the fingers at the was obliged to protect the raw plant was padly affected, paving the way fur other diseases to creep in. Catarra and rheumatism cambed a great deal of suffering in addition to the estir-beum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed

began to feel like
Pleasant Purgative sick headsche, or a
mouth, that I have
floor when she be
Now she can walk Mrs. Ina M. Strong, of Ainstorth, Ind., writes.

My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the line of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pelleta,' he was confined to his bed, and could be a man and without suffering owner units. But

Fover-sores.—Alics H. Crawford, of Steat Rapids, Buena Futa County, Jona, writes: "Six years ago I was cured of "Kever-ores" by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

A TEARIBLE AND HOUSE OF Committee, Mr. Pooling, wife Committee, Mr. Pooling, Wife Committee, Committee of the lower limbs from 1 committee

Sore Eyes.—Mrs. Sarah A. Tunner, of Communication v. 8048: "My eldest child was cared, Don't will

t up perfectly."

Goifre, or Thick Neck.—JULIA P. BENNER & Grou Street, Emera, N. F., writes: "After the unaf-ficilized Discovery and Favorite Prescribes," your good advice, my nack has now become partial

# CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLO

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Serofula of the Lungs) by its wonderful combination of tonic, it promptly care the strengthening alterative, or coughs it strengthen to lood - purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. From its marvelous power over this terribily fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce Thought seriously of calling it his "Consumptron Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its it is a sovereign remedy. While diseases."

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Mrs. Ru

Mrs. RUTH A. SICKLES, of Ocean Port, Mosmouth Co., N. J. Says: "We have used your 'Golden Modical Discovery' in our family for the last two years, and find nothing else to equal it. One of our billiters had the pneumonia, and one lung became consolidated, but by the use of the 'Discovered, and is now in good health." LUNG DISEASE covery she has en

COVERY she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health."

SCIOMON BUTTER, of North Clayton, Miami Co., Ohio, writes: it alive not the words to express my gratitude for the good your writer another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very not and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My write took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now.'

White took it as directed, and as a result she lises she can work now.

Westing Disease.—Warson F. Clarke Eq.

(Gerine, writes: I would like to give you a slight instimuoulal for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the past twelve en Medical Disease. When I commenced taking your Gold-drugsits, of this place. He had sold me many other arceparations, owing to produce. However, I finally took his avice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a purden to myself, and the sold me to the control of the place. However, I finally took his avice and your healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a purden to myself, aft that time I weighed it? pounds, and to-and now can be four or five if I dared to After all these beneato the thousands already in your possession."

(Chest Biscase.—E. B. NORMAR, Eq., of Anon. Georgic pages.)

to the thousands already in your possession. Ghost Biscasc.—E. B. Norman, Enq. of Anon, Georgia, says:
"I think the Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery."

WORTH \$1000

W. R. DAYIS, Esq., of Belledle, Florido.

Wittes: I baye taken your wonderful wittes: I baye taken your wonderful of the preference of consumption. I three dollars and I would not take three three dollars and I would not take three three dollars and I would not take three three dollars where I was I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house."

COUGH OF
FIVE VEARS'
A cough of five years'
a cough of five years Haised Blood L. H. Cox, Eq. of Wolverse: "I was troubled with pain in the quantities of blood, and was unable to dear months, but after taking three bottles of your Discovery," and several visis of the 'Pellet, I to considerable work, and gain very rapidly.

wites: "I was treated for events of the New York, and gain very rapidly."

Mrs. Martina Ower, of Carthy writes: "I was treated for events of the best physicians for country and best physicians for country and best physicians for country of the best physicians for the property of the property of the supplier of the property of the cure of one of also to report the cure of one of a sufferer from womb disease, and we use of Dr. Pierce's Payonte Press. LUKE DISELSE shed. I wish

was a great of ASTHMA GUREO.

une of Dr. Pierce's Favoric Pressure of Dr. Pierce's Favoric Pressure Colorado, whiles: "Greet had for in prinse of your Goden Media I have found the last of the colorado with the colorado of your Goden Media I have found the affect of the colorado with the colora to be asthma, breathing atte creased. But use of your 'I

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT be startime. The sand I take produce to you I consumption.

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Bruggists.

WORLD DO Not be the sold by Bruggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Propr's, No. 663 Main St., BUTTAL



The only sare Control to the feet Stops Toolbook POR BALE ST AN PROP. F. C. FOWLER, Moodule, Conn.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

mering off coast would inde-mands for wheat in that po York and Chicago close some unprise of no one, for both ha ranced beyond a range justil floor that brought about the may be expected to fall back so week is out. Throbably, but not recommend the farmer market.

With us light railey hardly beyond \$1.20 actual demand for the grain. I absorbing quite all the tase abr FLOUR-Receipts at the lighter, but the falling off is only the market is steadying itself. POTATOES—Only a light and that is easily filled EGGS Themarket is reported m, arrivals selling up v(r) p: W001.—Inactive. Advices

MARKETS BY TELES MARKELS BI

YORK FOOCK MAP

NEW YORK APRIL 17.—The

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with the exception of Riche

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Slowing board prices:

BOSTON STOCK MAE

ROSTON APRIL 17.—Closing

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Quincy 119; Mexican Ce

11%; do first mortgage bond

EAN FRANCISCO MAE

SAFEMATERO. BAN FRANCISCO MARI BAN FRANCISCO, April 17—\ M., thick; wind southeast. Heccipts—1600 gr sks flow went, 5000 ctts barley, 4700 c wheat, 5000 cits bariery, 4700 c
postness.

Wheat—Murket strong for
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rer: Buyer searon, 1

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Butter-Firm; frech Califo
Eggs-Weak, under a large

CHICAGO LIVE STORK CHICAGO APRIL 7 - CAUTIC MARCHAN APPLICATION APPLICATI CEICAGO MARKI

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parition not be a series wenty-four banded with oils wheat, 45: 5 bits flour, series 10 per butter, 126 cs eggs, of sate, 10 per butter, 126 cs eggs, 12 butter, 126 cs eggs, 12 butter, 126 cs eggs, 12 butter, has residuated in spot for flour loading see schaftered in spot for flour loading see related mills. The rate path is supple to be 55, The Thursland Castle is the country of recharter. Accorn for the Kinders of the Kinde

COMPTERCIAL.

see selectable.

The control of the for wheat in that position. Let's and (hiese close some ower to the of no one, for both have lately adand beyond a range justified by co-se his brought about the rise. Val sail, schally, but not necessarily, sail, schally markets. On after-ing the Backs New York lost 160 ad Chicago Mo, both closing at the yesterday. San Fran-lamost wholly a speculative almost wholly a speculative

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portfors On y a light local request Themselvet is reported to be rather

in ministrating up very promptly.

THESTS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FORE, April 17.—The stack market as near strike and stronger to-day, and serving on the latis bigher this evening on the latis bigher this evening with the exception of Richmond & West. The stack is the serving of the format of the format copie epote in careful to the German copies with the distribution on the European layer was rejected in this market by Jones saing the marings by the increased learned for domestic account neutralized the distribution of the transfer mental in prices took place in early claims. The masses of the hond resolution had a market important in prices took place in early claims. The masses of the hond resolution had a market increased brings in 1800,000 without further making time suggest, government is continued through the superstance of the marked increase in the monant of business done.

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Overments was eithe and strong.

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Canada in the Fronk Market.

And Andrews and 17.—Cattle-Receipts 7000;

and theory steers \$5 7005; stockers

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and 18. 2565 10; heavy \$5 406

and 18. 2565 10; heavy \$5 406

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37 18. Standard \$2 25. Sutro Tunnel 14c.

Hope—Steady.

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centrings in inery six test, 524c; molessis, glades (1672c; refined, firms; yollow, 5 5-16 25 7-18c; off. a. 660 1-16c, mould \$7-7-16c; out losf and sunshed, \$6; prowdered, \$74c.)

Wool—Quiet, and wear; domestic steace, 22 33761; pulled; 18620; Tanas, 13420c.

Copper—Steady; lake, \$16, 56.

Lead—Steady; domestic, \$4 62562, 75.

Tin—Firm; straits, 363cc.

Caffee, Spot, fair Rio, quiet at 1812a; 3p-tions, a thade—Steady; dower and leaden.

one created or some to arrive and the control of th Caffor Spot, fair Rio, quiot at 14%0, spinor, a thade lower and less active. Selections a thad to lower and less active. Selection at the selection of the sele

Рицьивалецы, Артіl 17.—Wool, dull and nominal
Bostos, April 17.—The wool murket
remains without material change, the general tendency of prices being in favor of buyers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

REEBBOHM GRAIN ERFORT.

LONDON, April 17.—Wheat cargoes off coast, turn dearer Cargoes on passage and for shipment, firmer and held higher. Number of cargoes arrived off coast since last report, 6; Rod, 2; now waiting, 9. No. 1 California off coast quoted 33s 3d@33s 6d; nearly

nde, 22 od., prompt singularies of just singularies, 23 sid.

PARIS, April 17.—Spot wheat and flour, firm. French country markets, firm.

Leverpoor. April 17.—Spot wheat in moderate demand and shade higher. Quote No. 1 California, 63 932d; No. 2 California, 63 932d; Red winter, 68 92d; White Michigan, 68 932d; No. 2 spring, 68 8d per Cl. First bakers' Minnesota flour, 23s 6d per 280 lbs.

Lownow, April 17.—Engish country markets generally dearer. Imports into the United Kingdom past week, 147,000 qrs wheat; 277,000 bils flour.

Lonno.

Kingdom past week, 147,000 qrs wheat;

Kingdom past week, 147,000 qrs wheat;

Loveroot, April 17.—Options firmer. No.

I California 6: 9d. April and May, 6s 9½d

I ume and July, 6: 9½d Angust, 6s 10d Spetember. Spot wheat closed with fair demand.

Lonnon woot sales.

April 17.—The attendance at the

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 17.—The attendance at the wool sales to day was large and bidding was beener for all good qualifies. Home buyers took the larger portion, but confinents operators compete cagerly for their specialities. A good selection was offered. Some superior Tamananan greasy, sold readily at toll prices. Following are the sales in detail:

Victoria, 3800 bates—Scoured, 11/4d@23 43/4d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s 5/4d greasy, 5d@1s 23/4d; do locks and pieces, 5d 2004. Kew South Wales, 3300 bales—Scoured.

greasy, 5d@1s 2½d; do locks and pieces, 5d 510d.

New South Wales, 3300 bales—Scoured, 10½d@1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 7d@ 1s 2½d; greasy, 4½d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 7d@ 1s 2½d; greasy, 4½d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 10½d@ 2d; do locks and pieces, 3d@7½.

South Australia, 100 bales—Scoured locks and pieces, 1s 3d; do greasy, 5½d@8½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d%d.

Tasmania, 500 beles—Scoured, 10d; greasy, 5½d@1s, 2d; do locks and pieces 5½@16d.

Tasmania, 500 beles—Scoured, 10d; greasy, 6½d@1s, 2d; do locks and pieces, 6½d%d.

Tasmania, 500 beles—Scoured, 10d; greasy, 6½d@1s, 2d; do locks and pieces, 62d; do locks and pieces, 62d; do locks and pieces, 64d; do locks of locks

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE: EHIPPING NOTES.

British bark Saraca arrived at Honolula March 16 in a passage of 128 days from Liverpool. She reports heavy gales just after rounding Cape Horn, one sea smashing the

British ship Moresby has arrived at Cork with a wheat cargo from this port cleared by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

DON BEFOR BORTS. DAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Arrived—Str Columbia, Portland; str Mexico, Seattle; Haw str Australis, Honolulu; Bk Seminole, Tacoma; ik Templer, Seattle; bk Eksinore, Astoris; ship Guardian, Port Hadlock. Salled—Str Orgon, Portland; Swed ship Ot-colima, Melbourne; bk Enoch Talbot, Port Townsend; bk C. O. Whitanore, Seattle. Astoria, April 10.—Str Geo. W. Elder from San Francisco, in 8 A. M., and left up 9 A. M. At 5 P. M., clear and calin. Bay Paraco, April 14.—Arrived—Ship Ore-

M. At 6 P. M., clear and calm.

Als Propo. April 14.—Atrived—Ship Oregon, Tacoma; schr Laura May, Coos bay.

Post Discovary, April 17.—Sailed—Ship Edward O'Brien, Sen Fedro.

Tort Luptow, April 16.—Sailed—Schr Kitsap, San Francisco. sap, San Francisco.

Roquiam, April 16.—Arrived—Schr W. H.
Meyers, cosating, Sailed—Str Cosmopolis.
Astoria, April 16.—Webfoot crossed out 6

- TORKIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—Arrived—Br ship Moresby, hence Dec. 13, 125 days out. Hull, April 15.—Arrived—Br ship Neth-crby, hence, via Falmouth.

PANGS OF AUTHORSHIP. Bob Burdette Tells of One of His Experi-

Nobody but us literary people knows how closely grows the attachment between the author and his characters. It is related of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe that when from the pages of her manuscript the read the death of little Eva, the entire larging

poor bursting heart was too full.

Gen. Crook's Nerve.
Chicago Herald.
Chicago

ditions?
Three times a year at their communion

Three times a year at their communion service the Hardshells practice the curious rite of "lookyashing" which they get from John xii 14, and I was delighted to learn the other day that there was to be a foctwashing the next Suiday at tane of the negro churches over in Tybee.

At 11:30 o'clock the services opened with a hymn—a sort of go-nsyton-please race, in which everybody kept his own time and struck out in whatever way he pleased, without regard to anybody else. The hymn was followed by a prayer, the congregation accompanying the minister throughout with a low, monotonous intomation, not unlike a Gregorian chant. Then came the sermon, and I wish I had power to do justice to that discourse. The Then came the sermon, and I wish I had power to do justice to that discourse. The preacher was a young mean who had "rubbed his head agin de college," as Mandy proudly informed me, and had gotten a prodigious quantity of words rubbed into it during the opera ion without any corresponding notion of what they were intended to convey.

"I will take my pints from de fellerin' words in dis 'pistle: 'For I come in de volume of the book, O Lord, to do dy will, as it is witten of me.'"

Then he shot off at once to the ten virgins and informed us, among other things.

Then he shot off at once to the ten virgins and informed us, among other things, that "virgins is them what has no continental delinerations." This we took to be a wild dash at "corpublid relations," and concluded that our orator must be a married man with a mother-in-law, as he went on to argue that to be without "continental delinerations" is a very deparable thing. Leaving the virgins without even getting at anything more definite about them than his definition, he next proceeded to enlighten us upon certain sayings of "ole man Jeremiah" and "ole man Isaiah," and then, flying off at a taugent, reached

nian Jeremiah" and "cle man Isaiah," and then, flying off at a taugent, reached his crowning burst of eloquence in a description of the four and twenty angels around the great white thrope.

"Dar is all de chief angels, Jupiter, an' Mich'l, an' Gabril, rotain 'roun' do great white throne, a-waitin' fur de boss to speak, an' when de distillation er de time shall come he will guther up his delect on de asternomical distorbrukens er de van'l an' revelate hisse'l in der hearts to de 'tarnal ingineration er bis will when Christ shall come to fulfill all die predicamen's er de faw."

He kept up-at this rate for nearly wo

Itw."

He kept up at this rate for nearly two hours, accombanied all the time by a running fire of "Amen." "Yes, brother," "Dat's so," and the like At last, our young preacher, having literally won himself out, there was some more singing, and praying, and then a fresh measure, who luid been held in reserve for the emergency, got up to continue the performances. The management is a state of the state of th

It are not past 1. By and by the prescher and people, having howied themselves hourse, subsided into a temporary calm to recruit their energies for the final charge. The bread and wine were them passed during the singing of a lodeful hymn, and then began the preparations for the crowning event of the day that we had waited five hours to see.

Now, let not any profane and frivolous person magine that a footwashing offers apportunities to gratify an impertinent cariosity concerning—stockings. Not so much as the tip of the too is revealed to profane eyes. The brothers and sisters were discreedly arranged on opposite sides of the church, and during the singing—a number of benches were placed facing each other by twos, and those who felt themhymn—nothing is done without singing—a number of benches were placed facing each other by twos, and those who felt themselves worthy invited to place themselves thereon. This meant, of course, all church members, for the Hardshells are predestinarians to the verge of fataliam, and I heard the preacher tell them in his closing exhortation because they were already saved before the world was made, but they were to pray that the will of God might be done. The logic of such a prayer I leave to the theologians and return to our footwishing.

The logic of such a prayer I leave to the theologians and return to our footwashing. The men took off these coats and then both men and women were provided with strips of white cloth about two yards long and half a yard wide, which they girded around their waists and used as towels. Pans of water were then handed round and the cornels who seek other after. the couples who sat facing each other, after

the couples who sat facing each other, after washing and wiping one another's feet, would rise and embrace so demonstratively that I was constantly expecting to see the pans upset as they passed from hand to hand and a shower-bath administered instead of a foot-washing.

However, all passed off without accident and then the fun began in earnest. The howing of the Salvation Army is nothing to it, and even an "ould time" shindy would seem a mild form of diversion in comparison.

comparison.

First, each couple, rising to their feet, joined hands, and began to execute a lively see-saw movement to a chant—all their native songs are chants—of. which I remember only the following lines:

Sometimes I feel like a motherless chile, I feel, I feel like a motherless chile. Rometimes I feel like I'd never been born, I feel, I feel like I'd never been born. Sometimes I feel like a heathen in hell, I feel I feel like a heathen in hell,

Each coupled was repeated several times, and the last one seemed to be particularly exhilerating from the joyous demonstrations it evoked from some of the old women. After a while some body struck up a fresh

song, beginning:
Olo Sahum wars a squar-toed shoe,
This kee, sister; or he'll st on you
Olo Sahum's a mighty mean smake in do grass;
Take keer, asister; or he'll telety you at his? Take keer, aster; or he'll ketch you'm has."

And all joining hands, as it for a merryporound, but without moving from their
places, they began to jump up and down
like dancing dervishes, flopping their arms
at the same time like the wings of a frightened duck. After they had exhausted
themselves at this proceeding till some of
the women were ready to faint, the minister adjourned the meeting till 7 o'clock in
the evening, and the sisters, ranging themselves in file, as the children do in the
gume of "Chickamy; chickamy, craney
crow," marched out of the church singing:

Don' you hear dem angels callin?

Don' you hear dem angels callin'?

Once, several years ago, Crook was on a search stock of the country with the country of the coun

refic Central 1: 78. California & Virginia District In Maior. The like his companion below the suchor 12.70. Hale & Norgrees 38 372. Mond 11:00.

Niverio 3: 05. Ophil: 37 25. Figure 01:00.

Frontite 1: 85. Carge 3: 75. Figure 01:00.

Genuine Footwash in a Colored Charts in the company of that anchor: What 15. Standard 2: 65. Sutto Tunnel 14. Genuine Footwash in a Colered Chorch

Macondaria, in New York Herald.

The Hardshells, as Primitive Baptists, as they prefigit be edited, still retain a foothold here; notwithstanding their "undivided" practice of excommunicating any man who fails to pay his debts. How many of soundaritional churches, I wonder, would escape extinction on these conditions?

Three times a material control of the captain gain a new anchor."

A STANDARD S

TRIC President Control of the Contro

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As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the houd her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led.
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still garing at thom, through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted.
By pronduces of others in their stead,
Which, though more spicadid, may not please him

THE HOTELS.

O Westen, Spokane F

O Westen, Spokane F

I W Risnite, Steph

W Risnite, Steph

M D Boolin, Steph

M D Boolin, Steph

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1 J R Bernham, Sav Fran
Mrs Thomas, Hillsboro
o Mics Reynolds, do
Z F Moddy, The Dalles
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C Hurley, do ns Fisdep
Riley Illinois
iss Williams & girl, do
do

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Willsmette River Line of Steamers. The "Wm. M. Meag," the "N. S. Bentiey," the "Three States," leave Portland & M. M. Mentage, Wordmendays and Fridays, from Messer, Hulman & Cos dock, 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoex, Salem, Independence, Albany, Lorvallia, and intermediate points, naking close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Continuents at Aumay win trains of in: Oregon Parific Railroad.

Zinné Schaedule (except Sundays):
Leave Abnay 1:00 P. M. Leave Vaquina 6:30 A. M.
Leave Corvalin 1:47 P. M. Leave Corvalin 1:57 A. M.
Artivo Yaquina 6:50 P. M. Artivo A. Abnay 1:10 A. M.

Salling Dates. Steamers. From San Fran. From Yaqoba, Willamette Valy Sanday, April 8 Friday April 13 Willamette Valy Weissenday, "18 Tuesday, April 24 The company reserves the right to change saffing dates without notice.

N. H.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make closs connection with the tanks of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Uservallis, and if destined to has Francisco, about arrange to arrive at Yaquina the everality before date of saffing. Passenger and freight rates atways the lower. Finiterination, apply to dissest, HILDMAN & CO., Preight and Taker Agents, 200 and 207 Front Street, Portland, Urapun; or to C. C. HOGUE.

Co., Corvallis, Oregon.
C. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304
Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

REGON BAILWAY COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Returning, lave a bluny Wednerdays and Saturdays. Tacomas. Scattle and Victoria.—Steamest Olympian and Alaskan, beaven Tacoma and Victoria Groropi Sundays), as follows: Leave Facoma at 8:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.; leave Victoria at 5 A. M.; some Facoma at 8:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at Blunta next day with Shake river hoat for Leaving and Friday connects at Blunta next day with Shake river hoat for Leaving and Intermediate points. St. Ticket office, first and Oak street.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agen OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA. Via 0, & C. R. R. and Connections. THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE. Cantornia Express Trains run Daily between PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave. Arrive.

Portland. 4:00 P. M. San Francisco. 7:40 A. San Francisco. 8:20 P. M. Portland. 10:40 A. Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday). 

Partiand. 1887 B. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 A. M. Portard. 1869 A. M. McMinnville. 1869 A. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. McMinnville. 1869 P. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. McMinnville. 1869 P. M. M. McMinnert 1869 P. M. M. McMille. 1869 McMille.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY! NO CHANGE OF CARR SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO and all points Rest, via St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge).

Luxarious Day Ceaches,
Fullman Falace Steeping Cars,
Falace Dining Cars (meab 75c),

Falace Dining Cars (meab 75c), From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific E. R. and avoid change of cars. Leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. Caling arrive at Minneapolis or 6t. Paul at 2 P. M. third day. S. Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and S. Minneapolis at 11:05 A. M. and 11:16 P. M.; arrive at New Taxons at 8:30 P. M. and 5:35 A. M., cannealing with Company's boats for all points on Puret Sound. CHAS. 8. FEB. Gov. Grant Sec. 15. Paul Grant Garil Para. Acrol. So. 2 Washington Live.

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street.

Portland, Oregon.

FF Depot, corner First and G Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the facet in the works consisting of luxurious aleeping care, having drawing, smoking and both rooms; comfortables and clean colonist care, with free eleeping borths for holdern of second-cless tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and holder provide the best quality of foot in pullmited dynamity as reasonable rates.

we, Toronte, Montreal, Boston, New 1982, and all Eastern cities.

#FTarough Rickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following

For detailed information, apply in the colorwing agents of the company.

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington at, Porlland, Or., E. W. McGHINNESS, Seattle, W. T., D. E. BELWH, Thomas, W. T., D. E. BELWH, District Fri. 4 Press, Agent, W. T., Convergendence respectibly solicited.

\_ Newspaper##CHIVE®

excretory organisms and an appearing promotes able districts, this vertical feet and street on has gained eart curing Fever and freed diseases.

A. B. WEAVER, ESQ, of Buddle, N. Y. writer: Golden Medical Disciplination of the state of the st

poisons are, by its but their terrors. The point of their terrors the point of their terrors are their terrors. manifested its prior to come their terrors. In company has a manifested its prior to come Carbuncles. Sore to sorten Sores and Swelling. Hip-job Decase, "White Swelling. On the Swelling. Thick

diseases as the following testmonic curing any and all skin and bless

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of Cambridge, Marghand
Ann Pooling, wife of Loc
templury, Dorchester Co.,
of a bad case of Eczema Golden Medical Discover
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limbs from feet to knee

s. Sarah A. Turnen, of Ogde out This le-idest child was cured, near over the title time nearly bland, by 7. This makes the directions in your cask.

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Stops Toothache Instant

NEWSPAPERAACHIVE®

you the Liver, and mon blood-purifying Dyssystem of all ated purities, from
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NOERCORNE

Mrs. I. V. WEBEER, of Co. M. F., writers: "Journal of the prise of your color and Pleasant Purpular revious to taking them ad a severo pain in my to my own work. I am h thanks to your medicine

Coughs it strengthens and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of tract of mait and continue are trifling when compared with those possessed by the covery."

It would builds up the 1985.

ottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.94

ryn He Com-

POR SALE BY ALL DRUGGE

mind and call operations indicate an un-mind and call operations light husiness in the best of the second of the call of heart with what is quoted at 15@1 16 and hardy beyond at 20. There is no middle of the grain, higher freights middle of the grain, higher freights that the guite all the rise abroad. -Receips at the moment are

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

of East New Market, Dormeser O.

ISAAC R. DOWNS, Esq., of Street Pale.

Rockland Co., N. Y., writes

Medical Discovery has care. of larger

of a very bad ulcer. Three

ETTING OF BLOOD promptly cures the grant

It rapidly builds up the state and increases the flesh and region of those reduced below the standard of health by waster diseases." Mrs. N. W. RICE, of Mrs. 1978.

Allowed Brown Medical Distriction of Golden Medical Distriction of Green Medical Distriction of Green Medical Distriction of Green Medical Distriction of Green Medical Distriction of Smart-Weed, or Water September 1988.

effect."

I. H. Cox, Esq., of Well and was unable with pain in the same was unable to do an additional and was unable to do an additional and was unable to do an additional and was unable to the property visits of the Policas I are an a way and was a way of the policas I are an a way and was a way of the policas I are an a way and was a way of the policas I are an a way and was a way of the policas I are an a way and was a way of the policas I are a way and way and was a way of the policas I are a way and was a way of the policas I are a way of the polica inter the man in the state of t MARTHA OVER, of Corthace

"I was treated for 55"

Bost physiclans for critical and penefit. Soon feroe's Golden Nedical pription at the symptoms of the penefit for womb disease, and was inform womb disease, and was income for penefit for the penefit for the cure of one of the form womb disease, and was information for penefit for the penefit for th

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALU. K. T.

Months' Receipts. A Man to be Bent to Les Angeles, Another to Chionge, and a Third to Paget Bound-

Towns to be Billed. An adjourned meeting of the joint com-

mittee on advertising Portland was held in the board of immigration rooms yesterday atternoon, President Dodd in the thair and nbers present, except Mr. Hirsch. A telegram was received from Henry P arbour, accepting the offer of the heard to take a half-page advertisement in the North-test Magazine for \$50. Applications were received from Wm. Mor-

Applications were received from war-on, W. F. West and Frank White to serve the board as agents; placed on file.

The sub-committee to whom was referred the matter of Eastern advartising made the

the matter of Eastern advertising made the following report:
Your committee to whom the matter of advertising was referred beglevre to make the following report: that making what we consider a rair estimate of the resources of this committee, they consider that they have, from subscriptions for this month and May, \$4.30, which will enable the board of immigration to do the following work:
First send an energetic man to Los Angeles, whose duty it shall be tade the work to California in the following bogalities: Los

at California in the following bocalities: Los Augeles, Santa Barbarn, Banta Ana, Pasedena, San Diego, Efferside, Bar Bernardino, Resno, Bakersfield and Visaita. The exitences will be as follows:

Man two months at hito a month.
Hotel expenses, \$\mathbb{E}\$ a day for sixty days.
Boy to distribute folders.
Railroad faces sixty days.
\$20,000 folders at \$2.55 per \$\mathbb{H}\$,
\$20,000 folders at \$2.55 per \$\mathbb{H}\$,
\$200 posters at \$3 cents each.
Posting same at \$4 cents each. Total for California...

Total for Chicago \$1930
This work would effectively post and
vertise fully sixty large towns converging which we consider the most which we consider the most and efficient way that Oregon and 3t. Paul which we horough and efficient way that Oregon and Portland can be advertised.

In addition to this work we would recommend the following printing for local and sulroad distribution:

25,000

N. through Mr. Samuels & Rock Island rathroad & North-

Total

For office expenses we resommend:
slary of secretary two months.
slary of boy two months:

C.H. DODD, Chaires ELLIS G. HUGHES, D. D. OLIFFANT, L. W. BAIRD.

The report, after some discussion, was adopted with one exception. The arount for printing for local and relired distribuion was cut down \$250, and this sum de-toted to sending n man to Puge. Sound for we months.

M. B. Goldstein was unsatimbusly selected to go to Los Angeles, "Mil the towns," and distribute printed matter.

The selection of a man to go to Chicago

The selection of a man to go to Chicago, was referred to a special committee, Messre-Hughes, Arnold and Olighant, who will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide.

M. Lindsay was amanimously selected to work on Puget Sound. Both selections were for two months. INTERIOR COURTSES INVITED TO FOIR.

The question of asking to operation of the interior of the state in advertising Oregon in a general way came up, and after full discussion she following resolution was adopted by a manufactor units.

Anapolasens vote:

\*\*Remined, That the forcibure of the bound of instructed to prepare a circular letter and didress it to two ending citizens of every party in the state, also of countier in Washington territory, bordering on the Columbia, where asking them it; join the board in getting up a pamphile to replace "Gregon As It as and bour a proportionate grane of the Herzig, was entered by a 13-year-old box named Chris Goolel and which the columbia of the columbia of the columbia of the columbia.

the was stated that Oregon City and Salem are ready now to join the board in the natter mentioned. OTHER MATTERS.

An offer from Dr. J. Folkman, of the State Zeitung, to print 50,000 folders in the German language for \$225, was placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Wood, Messra, Dodd, Corbett and Arnold were selected as a subcommittee on rainnada, to arrange for places, for agents, transportation of advertising master and kindred matters, with full power to act.

VALUABLE VISITOES. What the Exymend and Whiteemb Exensions Did

In the list of passengers over the Gregor & Casifornia to arrive this morning will be found the names a laymond and Whitcomb excursion party humbering twenty-four. They should be well treated when they arrive and made to inderstand that they are welcome. The Raymond and Whitcomb excursion parties are made up of fuir types of the middle class save made up of fuir types of the middle class are made up of fuir types of the middle class save weath, not to intelligence. They are travelers of experience and shawad observers. When they resum home they tell their friends what the fourney brought to them in the way of seniory and what inducionents the way of seniory and what inducionents the sand holds out to sottlers. They write many letters, and come of them are published.

Loos sham six weeks uso, Mr. A. N. Towne, general manager of the Southern Pacific System, soid to the writer that the Raymond & Whileomb excursions started the Southern California boom and these and succeeding parties did more to advertise the orange belt than any other one agency. To-day's visitors should be shown every part of Portland and of the state. When they return list they will tell the texts about us, and that is just what we want.

A LOS ANGELES SUIGIDE. Indications that the Victim was A. G. Ellis, a Pormer Resident of Portland.

Dispatches from California March 3 gave an account of the suicide of A: C. Ellis at Los Angeles. No one thought of the suicide being the A. C. Ellis who resided in Portland for some two years and who left here about a year and a half ago. The following from the Hawaisan Transcript indicates that such count of the studide of A. O.

the Hawasian Transcript indicates that such was the case:
"New has been received by the Atameda of the suicide of A. O. Ellis, formerly in the employ of the late firm of E. P. Adams. & Co., auniencers, of this city. He ended his existence in Los Ange. et. Uniformit, by taking landauam. Mr. Ellis, on leaving the above employ, two or three years ago, went to the coast, where he engaged with a party of Honolulu young men in good prospecting. Last year he returned to the Islands and stayed several months, looking in vain for permanent employment suites, to his capacities. It is only a few weeks since he went back to California. The deceased was a very popular young fram, and his untimely, and unastural death will be deployed in the commonty. The later Highs 4. Ellis leiter with and two california, who are an possed to

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ADVERTISING FUND, be living at Oakland. It is supposed that his enhancial condition caused him.

This without doubt refers to the same A. G. Ellis who resided here, as he came from the Islands. He speculated at first in wheat the inances. He speculated as first in wheat and stocks and made some money and afterward he was engaged in a mining scheme. He did not make a success of this and eventually left the state, none of his acquaint-nuces appearing to know maything of his whereabouts. It is barrely possible that the Hawaiian paper may be mistaken, but probably the statement given is correct. THE NEW RACE COURSE.

Only a Pay Annoyanous to Ounters of Past Horses.

How They May be Remedied. At the meeting of the Multnomah Driving association, held Monday evening, the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions, if passed, would have reflected the views of many members and of no small number of out-siders, who own less than 2:40 nags:

siders, who own less than 2:40 nags:

WHERKAS, The owners of property abutting on Twelth street, between Washington and Montgomery, have, at great expense to thamselves, familished the association, free of charge, with a first-class race course, the finest in the city limits; and

WHERKAS, These public spirited citizens have, in addition to providing us with a level, broad speed track, given us the benefit of handsome shade trees, tosteful lawns, and beautiful diower gardens, to large untiling of admiring plannes at our immoust and ourselves as we pass by, therefore be it

admiring hinnes at our timobils and ourselves as we pass by, therefore be it
Rusolted, That the thanks of this essociation be and they are hereby tendered to the
property owners aforegaid, but
WHENEAS, The course is far too short and
WHENEAS, Pedestrians and children interters with our sport in that we are in danger,
of raining item down when we speed our
may and

when the control of t

be it.

Resolved, That we call upon the owners of property abutting on North Thirteenth street. O improve that thoroughfare in a manner so conform exactly to the Twelfth strick improvement, thus giving us a drive two miles long, suitable to the rapidly advancing attitude of Portland and the steady strides of our steedy.

tong, studies to the rapidly strides of our steeds.

Resolved, That we may demand of the city council that they modify the ordinance against fast driving, so that Twellth street shall be exempt from its privisions.

Resolved, That we are in fugure of an ordinance making it a migdemeanor for persons to cross Twelth street except at Washington, between the hours of 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the chief of police and the officers under his charge to arrest for disorderly conduct any person or persons who shall attempt to cross Twelth street within 100 feet of an equipage in minimum on wald street.

street within 100 feet of an equipage in mo-tion on and street.

Resolved. That the interests of this associa-tion demand that the superintendent of streets cause said Twelfth street to be well sprinkled at least twice every twenty-four frours; not because the residents along said, streets object to dust on thair twee, at their streets and more thair powers and possens appared, but for the reason that dust is un-comfortable to our house when driven at high speak. A mercing man is merciful to his beast.

BEADY FOR THE SUMMER'S WORK. The Junior Urew of the P. B. A. Begin Training Prospective Double Scall Baco.

The Portland Rowing Association are re-arranging their house in order to accommo-date new pleasure and racing boats ordered for the season. There is the most promising control when the season is a season of the season. outlook now that the association has ever known. Fifteen new members have been added to the active roll this season and more known. Filtern new members have been added to the active roll this season and more are on the applicants' list. Those who desire to enter racing crews should report at an early date to the captain, A. B. McAlpin.

The Juplor crew this year is as follows: B. W. Moore, Clarence Glican, J. McLens and Hendgröon Deady. They have already began work and show true mettle. A double-scall face between Coffee and Bevan, against McAlpin, and Quackenbush is promised early in the season. Lastyear the first-named two challenged the latter, but the temporary removal of Dr. Bevan to Chicago prevented a contest. The "teams" are evenly matched, and the race will certainly be interesting.

The secretary of the association is corresponding with clabs in San Francisco, Victoria and Minneapolis, with a view of getting up a race to be rowed here, either on the Fourth of July or at the sunual P. R. A. regatin. This again brings up the conundrum: Why is there not another boating club in Portland for the P. R. A. Lo contond segainst.

Take Many and Stamp.

Take Bridgy night the postoffice at Washapgal, W. T., kept in the store of Geary &
Herzig, was entered by a 13-year-old boy
numed Chris Goebel and robbed. The boy
stole a sum of money, a quantity of postage
stamps, sutley, and other small shelf goods
contained in the store. He then went to La
Cosmas, where he stole a small boat used for
transporting the mails from the landing to
the O. R. & N. steamer and crossed over to
the Orgon side.

the Origon elde.

From this city he Monday returned a coat helonging to the Washougal postunaster, stating that he sent it back because he could not use it. At present the youth's whereabouts is not known; but the following will show that he is naturally a criminal: Last summer the stole a horse and rode it off to Vancouver, where he made an unsuccessful effort to sell where he made an unsuccessful effort to sell it, but before he could consummate his pur-pose he was arrested and taken back to Washongal. He was placed in jall, but troke out and got away. However, he ston returned, but was not prosecuted. If taken this time, though, which is highly probable, it will go pretty hard with him. an unsuccessful effort to self

GRASS-FED BEEP VERY LATE.

Contracting Stockmen Asking an Extension of Time-Vogetation s. Month Behind Time.

Time—Vegetation a Month Behind Timo.

The grass is still short on the stock ranges of the Inland Empire, and stockmen, who made contracts to deliver grass-fed beef here, are asking for an extension of time. The White Bluffer range of Breyman & Sommer-ville has for this past fifteen years furnished has earlied beef generally a month earlier to an other ranges. Last year they shipped good beef in the latter part of April, and supposed they would have earlier in annition to ship by the lat of May this year, that from the shipping before the 15th of May, and perhaps later.

Grass grew less during the month of March than was ever known in the same month, owing to the continuous cold nights. Fortunately many more cattle than usual were stall-fed last winter, and it is estimated that there is about anough of these left to last till grass-fed buse cornes in, but good stall-fed beef in getting scarce and the price is looking up, and should there be any more uninvorable weather for grass the blutchers will have to rustle for good beef, and stall-fed cattle ate likely to bring a good price.

PERSONAL

Mr. S. Abraham, who has been on a visit to San Francisco for the past five weeks, returns next Thursday.

F. C. Anderson, formerly of Preston, Nott & Co., this city, is here in the interest of the W. S. Nett Company, Minneapolis.

Rev. H. K. Hituenot this city was in. Boise City Saturday and Sunday. He declipted the output at the M. E. cherry, theoretical

Rev. H. K. Hitten of this city was in. Boise-City Saturday and Sunday. He occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church there both morning and evening.

Judge Limes Nevilie, of Omuha, Neb., accompanied by his wife and son Eimer, who have been making a tour through Southern California, bre in the city, the guests of Mrs. H. H. Browning.

Mr. J. AlcMullen of the San Francisco Bridge Company, arrived here yesterday from Brids h Columbia enroute for San Francisco. He has been up at Lilloet where his company is building a \$20,000 bridge across the Francisco the provincial government.

THE EAST SIDE.

THE COURTS.

Plans of the Willamette Company's Extensions A Big Business Patture in the Willsmotte Valley Details of the Work as Presented by the Superin-

bany Kagnolia Mills.

When Mayor Wheeler called the city counwhen major where cause in cary com-cil to order Monday evening it was not gen-erally expected, or known, that an important niceting was to be field, and in fact there was hardly anything in the shape of business on the recorder's table. But the presence of Frank Dekum, R. L. Durlum and George II. Durham indicated that there was someth of importance to come up; and when an ordinance granting them a zailway franchise was read, their presence in the council was explained. An outline was given in the report yesterday. The ordinance shows that within East Portland the company ask a transhise from the northern boundary of the port yesterday. The ordinance shows that within East Portland the company ask a franchise from the northern boundary of the city limits op and along Fough street to J street, thence on J street to, Water street, and thence south on Water to U: from the west end of Holiuday, avenue, slong said avenue to an intersection with the aforesaid line on Fourit; from Holinday avenue north, slong Second or Third streets of McAillen's addition at the option of the grantees to the north boundary of the city. Work on the line is to commence within sixty days after the acceptance of the ordinance and the whole line shall be conjected, within one fear. Section 15 reads that in case at any time during the life of this grant these grantees, their successors or assigns, shall desire to engage in general freight as well as passenger traffic on their road, they shall have the exclusive option of abandoning their said grant slong Fourth street and, occupying in licu thereof Second street, or any part thereof from U street to an intersection with the grantees, line along Margaretta avenue in the city of Albina, provided that the line which shall be constructed under this section any be operated with locomotives. The company are to file their acceptance of the torms of this ordinance within thirty days and give a \$10,000 bond for their compliance the terms of the fourth street bridge over Sullivan's guident to that it may be used for railway furposes and by the problem.

These are the principal points in the new ordinance in which Raxt Portland people are interested give assument that the company

Vancouver Boad.

Service to be Increased Thrown from a

Smes-The City Park-Notes.

ordinance in which East Portland people are interested. The solid character of the men interested give assurince that the company mean to carry out their promises. One of the purposes of the line is to tap the country between East Portland and the Columbia river, and connect Vancouver with Portland. There has been a great deal of talk in years past about a railway to connect Portland and Vancouver, and it has always been held that such a line will pay.

THE WIGHAMPETE STREET CAD LINE.

Mr. H. C. Campbell, of the Willyanster.

THE WILLAMETTE STREET CAD LINE.

Mr. II. C. Campbell of the Williamette Street Company, stated vesterday to Tark Danagaras a resi side reposter that the iron for the track on Extrect has arrived and that it will be laid as soon as possible. More vestedays are already needed and undoubtedly will be put on the fine the short time. The time is now, a trip every seven minutes, but this will be considerably reduced when more cars are put on. It must be conceded the Williamette Street Railway Company have demonstrated that it means business. The conditions under which the company secured additional privileges are that the line shall be extended north and south and east to the extreme limits of the city.

Termine fall. TERRIBLE FALL.

Yesterday a young man named Charles Yesterday a young man named Charles Bluerack, of Vancouver, sustained a terrible fall white he was driving some catte, in Portland, to the Stark street ferry, with the intention of taking them to Vancouver. He was trying to head off an unruly steer when the horize he was riding fell, with him underneath, on the hard slone pavement. One of his ankles was dislocated and his righting and side and arm were hally bruised and the skin fearfully scarfiled. When the young man was brought to this side, on the way to Vancouver, he was very weak from the effects of the societat.

BAD PIECE OF BOAD. -The rondway between First and Water a U street is in a bad condition and should on II street is in a bad condition and should be replanked or graveled without delay. The readway is of old planking put down tempo-rarily last fall, with the intention of being replaced by graveling this spring. The time has come when this should be done; as the planking is broken and full of chuck holes. Over this point of read a large traffic passes, going to the ferry and north on Water street. For this reason the road should be repaired.

At the council meeting Monday night a resolution was introduced by Musphy, and Halfpenny to have the city park improved. Marrhy stated he thought the park should be plowed up and set out with shade trees and otherwise, mades place of resort. The cost will not be very great. The street commissioner has had some men employed out there fixing up the fences, NOTES.

op the lences.

Notes.

It is reported that the contract for the hotel on J street near Second has been let.

Andrew Funisen was arraigned before Recorder Liewellyn yesterday afternoon charged with keeping a dairy near the car shop within the city limits. He pleaded guitty and was fined 36. The ordinance covers all cases where more than three cows are kept.

The Baptist church in this city have concluded to give an excursion as soon as weather permits. A committee of arrangements has been appointed consisting of Rev. G. W. Hill, E. B. Morgun, Mr. Ellis, Misses Anna Shogren and Clair. Elam. This committee will make all the initial arrangements. A committee on Children's Day was also appointed consisting of Miss Lizzie Shogren, Mrs. Gray and Miss Mabel Smith.

Mayor Wheeler calls attention to the fact

Mrs. Gray and Miss Mabel Smith.

Mayor Wheeler calls attention to the fact that the contractors for the improvement of Fifth street south from U to the slough have not yet commenced work. The work is to be done by June 1st, and he thought work would have to be commenced at once in order to complete the job by the time specified. It is understood, however, that the contractors are awaiting the completion of the bridge so that the dirt taken out can be carted across the slongh, where it will be somewhat lower than at the north, end. Still, unless they commence work pretty soon, they cannot get the work done by June 1st, indithe improvement will be considerably delayed.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Ecorate Orri, Or, April 13.
To the Editor of The Obsolvant.
Having had about air years' experience as an immigration agent, and advertised Lane county extensively East, I will say: I find county extensively East, I will say: I fimit the cheapest and most effective manner of reaching the desirable class of Eastern people is through the leading newspapers of the section from which immigration is wanted. A short advertisement of three lines is sufficient to call their attention and place them in communication with the immigration office here, after which samples, panaphicus, maps, etc., can be sent them through the malls.

GEO. M. MILLEH.

Immigration Agent for Lane Co., Or.

BRIEF MENTION.

A night boat to Sellwood shows foresight. The trees on Morrison, near Third, should be cut own, Two bits will take you in the Tivoli. A great low for the money.

low for the money. Our Eastern felends now here will tell of Oregon. in glowing language.

See Growsenn to-day about that little matter of a summer still. II First.

Seles on the east side are great. The bridges and proposed refronds do it. and proposed references of it.

-The disperbasis are judge Ture Original Ar. This looks like grawing activity in the city.

-Cromer's teams are the cheapers accommodation in that line. Try them, Turd and Ash Adad The rockery ou Morrison below Third has been removed. Will a better one take its place? Tourists and commercial travelers seem to find Mayer, the grocer, the only one who can supply their wants in lunches and delicacles. Consult a reliable firm about plaues, and that of which Mr. B. Klein is at the head. Kohler & Chase comes under this head. They handle the A. B. Chase and other fine plaues. 71 Morrison.

CATAERH CURIN, health and sweet breath accured by Shiloh's Catarris Remedy: Masslingstor tree: B. G. Skielmore & Co.

Becalled—An Insurance Company Charges

a Policy-Ecitor With Arson

The time of the United States circuit court a was compied all of Monday and yesterday in hearing the case of Neal vs. J. II. Fostes, John A. and Wm. Grawford, of Albany. Briefly stated, the case is about as follows: In February, 1833, Foster was the owner of the Magnolia mill in Albany, and by a fall in the market he was supposed to have lost about \$30,000 on flour at sea and in Portland. about \$30,000 on flour at sea and in Porlland. He was also supposed to be short 20,000 bushels of wheat in his warehouse, which he had used and had not pold for, it taking more wheat to make a barrel of flour that year than usual. He owed J. A. Crawford some \$15,000 or \$20,000 on account of the latter indorsing notes for him which Crawford had to pay. In this state of things he conveyed his mill and warehouse to Crawford at a valuation of about \$50,000, in consideration of which Crawford agreed to pay for the shortage of wheat in the warehouse. He had at the same time conveyed to Wm. Crawford, brother of John A. Crawford, a brick shock valued at \$20,000, in alleged payment and satisfaction of a bulance of \$16,000 said to be due an notes given by Foster when he purchased the mil. from Wm. Crawford in 1807.

he purchased the mil. from Wm. Crawford in 1887.

Foster was in debt to other people about \$50,000, among which was \$13,000 due to sibson. Church & Co. for advances they had made him on flour. This suit is brought by Neal, assignee of Sibson. Chairch & Co., to enforce a judgment which was obtained for this \$13,000, to set, sable the conveyance of property to the Crawfords as fraudulent and intended to defraud the other creditors. As to the brick block, it is claimed that the notes were paid long ago, and no consideration passed at all. As to the mill, it is admitted that fraster owed J. A. Crawford not o exceed \$20,000, but it is alleged that the conveyance was made to hinder delay and defraud other creditors.

The case was argued by Mesers. Williams & Wood for plaintiffs, and Mr. Wolverton, of Albany, for defendant Golgs who is a plaintiff in fact, and by series of the reguments who court took the matter mader advisement.

THE BROOM PATERT CASE. The decres entered in the United States circuit court yesterday, in the case of Zan Bros. vs. Feldman & Co., allows Feldman & Bros. 78. Felaman & Co., allows remman or Co. to use the same open ferule upon brooms that they have been using for the past year with wire wrapped around it, and fastened with a tack driven into the handle above the ferule. The infringement is confined to the tack, being driven through the ferule. A CHARGE OF AUSON.

In the suit of George Cohen & Bro. vs. M. In the suit of George Cohen & Bro. vs. M. Peyser, defendant, and the Northwest Fire & Marine Insurance Company, garnishee, the answer of the insurance company-was fitted in the assec circuit county esterday, defined in the assec circuit county associated in the assec circuits as the company also derives this it shows an arrival the company also derives this it shows an at the time of the making of the Policy on it, also that Peyser suffered a loss of \$2884.25 by fire in the saloon or any sum more than \$600. The insurance company further charges that Peyser willfully and for the purpose of defrauding the company, caused the saloon and property therein to be burned and destroyed.

FOUR BOYS IN COURT.

Two Held to Answer for Theft and Two Accused

The monotonous solitude which has prevailed of Inte about the justice courts was broken yesterday. Justice Tuttle held George Haulon and Diek Milier, etch 13 years old, to answer before the grand jury for stealing neckwear from A. Merklelsohn's store. While the employes Alex store were engaged in the rear portion Fonday afternoon, the boys entered and carried away the goods named. Hanlon had some of the neckwear when a arcsted. Miller, who hais from Buffelo, at first denied completity, but afterward told where the remainder of the neckwear was conceated.

Justice lineshwiler administered justice to three persons. He discharged Mrs. O. C. Markley, tried for stealing a dog collar from D. E. Budd. Two young boys. A. S. Davenport and Wm. B. McKinnie, were charged by Jacob Danner with maliciously injuring his personal property, and with stealing pigeons. Both were acquired our notion of the deputy district attorney. monotonous solitude which has pro-

YESTERBAY'S BLOTTER.

United States bisterer.

Rond of John Myers, United States marshal, presented and approved and commission presented.

aon presented. L. Rynn admitted to practice. Holland vs. Brown & McCabe et al.; con-tinued till to-morrow. UNITED STATES CEROUIT.

Neal vs. Foster et al.; argument concluded and case submitted.

Henry Saxer vs. M. Fish et al.; order sittlefawing papers from the files. Mary J. Weber vs. Einil Weber; mandate rom supreme court filed and entered.

ASTOBIA HOTES.

Fires have already appeared on the foot-hills. Constant care is needed to keep safe from the devouring element

ining. Constant care is needed to keep safe from the devouring element.

The most of the ratmon that have been taken within the last day or two have been exceedingly small and their humber is by moments large.

The Aberdeen Packing Company began canning fish rystorday. There were quite a number of boats out in the bay sad some had their ness in right at the bar, which was smooth all day.

Nicholas O'Connor, a well-known resident of Fisherton, W. T., died at Three Tree point yesterday marning, of bronchitis, after a lingering illness. Deceased was in his 52d year. He leaves a wife and five children.

year. He leaves a wife and five children. Another nurrow gauge locomotive for the jetty at Fort Sievens came flown on the Queen last evening. It is a very handsome fittle machine and hears the name "Will-out." It will be taken down to the fort to-

day.

Complaint is made of the absence of buoys at the mouth of Gray's harbor. The outside buoy has been gone all winter, and recently the inside bruy has gone admit. Three additional bancous are said to be needed in the north chandel, and a whisting buoy at the entrance is among the list of requirements.

THE STACE.

NEW PARK THEATER .- "Pinalore" by the NEW PARK THEATER.—"Pinafore" by the Javenile opera company drew another good house last evening, and the audience appeared delighted with the entertainment. These young people are certainly very clever, especially the young comedian Teddy Gamble and the leading young ladies, Misses Cleveland, Berg and Martin. Master George Behan again captured the house by his spirited rendering of the "Englishman" song and was compelled to sing it three times. The opera goes very smoothly, and the work of both principals and chorus reflects great credit upon them all. "Pinafore" again to night.

WILL BE A REVOLUTIONIST.

Pendicton has a 10-months old baby who has invented a mode of locomotion entirely different from the usual way of going on hands and knees. On being placed, on the carpet he fails over on his side and rolls over and over, that he reaches the desired object.

—East Organian.

That child, when he grows up, will doubtless be a revolutionist. He is now simply a revolver, but he gets there all over.

less be a revolutionist. He is now revolver, but he gets there all over. DWELLING BURNED. An alarm was turned in at 1 o'clock this morning from box 35. It was for a fire in a small dwelling on Thirteenth street, between Market and Clay, occupied by Pat Madden.

The house with its contents was destroyed.

1.03 on faultding, about \$200, on farmiture.
\$250. The house was owned by the estate of Samuet Nekon. No insurance.

Company of the Company of the Company

Details of the Franchise Asked for the Suit to Set Aside the Sale of the Al- Report of the Doings of the Society for the Past Year.

> tendent-The Pinances-Election of Officers-Entertainment this Week.

The annual meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association was held in the council-chamber last evening Col. John McCraken, Vice-president in the chair-O. F. Paxton was elected secretary pro The minutes of the annual meeting of 1887

The minutes of the annual meeting of 1887 were read and approved.

SUPRINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mrs. Caroline Duniap, superinfendent of the kindergartens read her annual report.

She gave a brief history of the association from the organization of the same to the present time. Three kindergartens comprise the work at the present date, with the following enrollment: Buring the year at No. 1.88: at the present time, 60: promoted to the public schools, 12: moved out of the neighborhood, 9; died, 1: teachers in attendance, 3. Enrolled during the year at No. 2, 91; at the present time, 51; promoted to the public schools, 14; moved out of the neighborhood, 22; teachers in attendance, 3. Enrolled at No. 3 during the year, 66; at present, 30; promoted to the public schools, 11; moved out of the neighborhood, 15; teachers in attendance, 2.

ASSESTANDS.

All of the assistants except one are members of the Oregon Kindergarten Training school, and give their services for their tailtion, It is also the duty of these young ladies to visit weekly in the neighborhoods of their respective kindergartens, in order to bring in the most needy children and learn the cause of absence or tardiness. Besides the regular assistants other members of the training class give much of their the to the various kindergartens, and are always ready to lend a land in going about doing good.

\*\*\*EXERGE OF THE ASSOCIATION.\*\*

Our association at the present time includes three persons who give 50 cents per month, and 176 members who give 50 cents per month, while pays a dividend of \$3 per month. We are the happy possessors of three share of stock in the Forest Oil Company, which pays a dividend of \$3 per month. The was the gift of a gentleman in the East. The

ASSISTANTS.

the East. May

month. This was the gift of a gentleman in the East. May control to followed by some of our own good.

\*\*Bexarity and our source of our own good.

\*\*Bexarity and our source of our own good.

\*\*About one year ago we held our annual enterthinment and realized the sum of \$255 50 clear of all expenses. A number of little girls formed themselves into an industrial society and after several months held an out-door fair, from which they realized \$50 which they generously donated to the free kindergartens. It was indeed beautiful to see the earnestness of purpose manifested among these little women, and was a proof that their early training had been on kindergarten principles which haddowsloped heart, head and hand, forming the well balanced characters that must ever be a blessing to the community that is so fortunate as to possess them. The board of managers were impressed with the worth of these little workers as members of the association and passed a resolution admitting all children to member-in of the Portland Free Kindergarten Ascountion on payment of the per annum.

We have recently had a gift, from a society who wishes to remain in cognito, of \$13, and we have an unknown friend who sends us \$5 quite frequently.

The disciples of Froebel, who now number twenty-three, desiring to celebriate the anniversary of the birth of their parton and, and helieving that no higher tributecould be paid to him than in aldhig the little ones to whom his life was devoted, have decided to give an entertainment on the 20th of this month under the auspices of your board of managers. Through the kindly assistance of the best, musical and literary talent of the city we feel confident of a programme that will do credic to the orecasion and give timely aid in carrying forward the year's work. In thus coming before the public once a year, we trust that the replenishing of the treasury is not the only good accomplished, but that all parents and lovers of children will avail themselves of the opportunity to learn something of Kindergarten

WORK OF SOLDCITICO.

If the managers of your society seem to carwass and solicit a good deal it must be borne in mind that while people give most kindly when nisked to do so, they do not come to us and offer to give, and so we feel compelled to carwass for our beloved institution until we have exhausted the English language in presenting our cause in new and antractive forms. If our contributors would visit our kindergartens and know what we are doing, it would relieve us from the embarrassment of receiving their money simply because we shall be to be because we shall be to be the total course. would relieve us from the embarrassment of receiving their money simply because we ask it. For business men this is, of course, impossible, as the kindergartens are only in session during the most valuable-basiness bours. We hope, than, they will ask information of collectors, tenchers and board of managers, who will all take pleasure in answering questions and describing our work.

CIRISTMAN GIFTS.

Lady Hountiful did not forget the children on this joyous occasion but sent gifts of toys and sweetneats and the Christman tree bore fruit that truly symbolized the growth of goodness in the world.

goodness in the world.

OUR WORK.

What we are doing cannot be carried home on bits of paper, cannot be reported in words by the child, nor can I give much idea of it in a brief report, but it can be seen in the unostentatious, qulet work of the kindergarten, in the developed spirit of helpfulness. Help from teacher to child, from child to teacher, from older to younger and from younger to older children. This it is to do the work of the world, and this is our practical religion.

Help from teacher to child, from child to teacher, from elder to younger and from younger to older children. This it is to do the work of the world, and this is our practical religion.

Here the child becomes familiar with the high value of union with others, a widening humanity awells in his soul and bursts into life; he is aroused to a consciousness of his world as a part of the whole; he gains a noble self-respect, not based on good. Growth in the direction of good means growth away from cell, and it is only by strengthening the one that we can retard and prevent the other. To give the teader child opportunity and example of crid is to mike him a partaker in it, for the child must iminte. Should, then, the two most ansceptible years of the child's life belft technic; are the children of the rich and well-to-do to be left to the care of ignorant and unprincipled nurses, and the children of the poorer classes to be left to roar the attrests and take besones from the deprayed, and vulgar of all ages? We appreciate the value of economy suggested by the hard sense of the tax payer, but let not have the child come a soulless mind. Let no man think be can afford to neglect the interests of childhood. The child of to-day is to be the citizen of the mark the can afford to neglect the interests of childhood. The child of to-day is to be the citizen of the mark should have the benefit of his proportion of taxes. Now that kindergartens and yelfare of the next generosity if not towards those too young and feeble to do and speak for themselves—but generosity if not towards those too young and feeble to do and speak for themselves—but generosity if not towards those too young and feeble to do and speak for themselves—but generosity if not towards those too young and feeble to do and speak for themselves—but generosity if not our loard of education follow the example of his proportion of taxes. Now that kindergartens in neighborhoods where they are so any other than the proportion of the seal of the public school open kinde

of the system.

THANES.

In conclusion I desire to express our own and he chiffiren's thanks to Dr. Hunt who has cared for the little patients during the past year and to our numerous friends, for the services and aid that has been extended to us since our organization, and most cordially fingle all who are not members of the association to join. Membership lee 50 gents per month or 30 per aunum, children it per

THE FREE KINDERGARTENS. ammin Take membership, \$25. Notice of intention to subscribe may be sent to may be sent

The report was adopted. TREASURER'S REPORT.

During the year there have been two trees meers, Messrs. W. M. Wisdom and J. I. Davis, and Secretary Paxton read the following summary of their reports:

Cash on hand last year \$ 256 80 Received by W M Wisdom 1116 60 Received by J E Davis 586 95

Total ... M. Wisdom ... \$1281.90 Disbursed by J.E. Davis ... ... 457 45

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The association then proceeded to elect five members of the board of managers, to five members of the board of managers, to succeed Mrs. B. Selling, Mrs. H. M. Northrup, J. E. Davis, O. F. Paxton and Rev. T. E. Clapp. Mrs. C. E. Sitton was elected in place of Mrs. Northrup, and the others were re-cleated. The board consists of the following hadies and gentlemen, in addition to those named: Mrs. B. Goldsmith, Mrs. Rose H. Hoyt, Mrs. Lee Hoffman, Mrs. M. S. Burrell, Miss May Failing, Mrs. Caroline Dunlap, Mrs. R. W. Emmons, Miss C. A. Ladd, Col. John McCraken, Mrs. G. G. Gammans,

Ladd, Col. John McCraken, Mrs. G. G. Gammans,
The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. R. W. Emmons; vice-president,
Col. John McCraken; secretary, G. G. Gammans; treasurer, J. E. Davis,
Mrs. Rose H. Hoyt was tendered a vote of
thanks for her faithful services as secretary
for the past three years, after which the
meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Three Sisters will leave as usual to-morrow forenoon.

The George W. Elder sails from this port for Alaska Friday afternoon. Freight will be received at steamship wharf to-morrow. Prof. W. S. James, the well-known writing teacher, began this week a course of lessons in pennanship at the Bishop Scott Academy, Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for Wm. M. DeLin and Charlotte D. Matthew, John M. Darling and Bliza J. Cowan. The Portland Sciences Friend Society and their adjourned annual meeting at the Bethel, corner Third and D streets, at 7:30 to-night.

Frank Bodi & Co., grocers, East Portland, have commenced suit in the state circuit court against John Howitt to recover \$183 77 for goods sold.

The date on which Mr. Van B. DeLashmutt has expressed his intention of declaring a dividend on the stock of the Sierra Nevada mine is June I.

vada mine is June 1.

Friends of the June class of 1588 are cordially invited to attend the class day exercises to be held in the High school assembly half at 1:30 this aftermoon.

Fish wheels at the Cascades are still lying idle, and a rise of about twelve feet in the river is needed to start them. The general impression is that there will not be a very high stage of water this season. To diey a party of men will leave Corvallis to open a quarry of superior sandstone recently, discovered within tighteen miles of that city. The quarry is owned by state Railroad Commissioner Waggoner.

Emanuel Person, a Swede, and Frank Wanklin, an Englishman, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Sicarns yesterday. Declarations of intention were filed by Price Wankler, a Britisher, and Fred Wiedmer, a Swiss.

Swiss.

The schooner Dolphin will leave to day for Ilwaco with a load of wheelbarrows, picks, shovels and wharf fastenings to be used in the construction of the North Beach railroad. A force of Chinese laborers will be taken down in a few days. down in a few days.

Specimens of a chalky substance, which is probably either kaolin or pipe clay or something of a very similar nature have been brought in from Ashland by Thos. Reynolds. He says a whole mountain of the stuff has been found near that place, but it is not known whether it is of any particular value or not.

None of the iron received by the Morrison None of the iran received by the Morrison Street Bridge Company from San Francisco Monday night is of the kind heeded to complete the double track on the bridge. For this purpose flat rails are required, and the San Francisco manufacturers replied that they could obtain none. Yesterday an order was telegraphed to Pittsburg for a supply. The coon lately presented to the city has become a great favorite with children visiting the park. The brown bear, Sally, is getting a new summer coat and is looking more respectable. A proper pit should be made for this bear and other bears which may be secured, as the animals get along much better in such a place than when chained.

The work of improving the pluza is progressing at a slow rate. The fertilizer contracted for has been spread, and is drying up and blowing away. The next thing in order will be to sow something to make the place look green once more. Of course there is no hurry, and the season is so far advanced that probably nothing will now be sown till next fall.

The deposits of postal funds made at the

The deposits of postal funds made at the postoffice here for the quarter ending March 31 amount to \$23,000, which is several thousands more than for any previous quarter. This is the best possible evidence of the steady progress this section is making. Postmaster Roby has just made his regular semimonthly deposit with the proper officer, amounting to \$48,000.

amounting to \$18,000.

The railroad bridge is beginning to take shape, two panels of twenty feet each being completed. The erecting "traveler," or framework, on, which the workmen stand while putting the structure together will probably be moved ahead to-day, and the work of erecting two more panels commenced. About thirty men were at work on the different stagings of the "traveler" yesterday, and it will not be long till the fixed span is completed.

CENTRALIA MOTES.

CENTRALIA, W. T., April 16th.
Philo Beach had his hand badly cut in the cut-off saw at Bean's mill the other day.
The stock of the firm of Lang, Mills & Axtel, were sold to-day to D. C. Millett, of Chehalis for \$2300.

Mr. Bean was called away last work to his old home in Blichigan by the serious illness of his wife, who is still there.

Mrs. Tr. R. Winston and family have left Centralia for Ellensburg where they will probably reside for the future.

There was a sail is Orosby's hall on Saturday evening, it was well attended and the music good, and overybody had an enloyable time.

he time. The new shingle mill for Messrs Sewall Wright & Coupany has arrived and has been taken down to Renn's mill where the same power wiff run both machines.

A new shingle mill for Beiger & Montgomery got here on Saturday. They have now mine lumber mills around Centralia, which makes this quite an important little place.

Everybody is busy our store keepers are doing a rushing business, the farmers are getting in their grain and crops this beautiful weather, and all our saw mills and shingle mills are at work.

THEIR DIFFERENT WAYS.

Bhe sought her "rights,"
Robbed by some cruci chance of life's delights,
With a disattsfied and restless sout
With a half logic which she counted whole.
Earnest, no doubt, and honest, not unexced,
but hungering and querulous and vexed.
With starving instincts in a fruitte frame,
and with an itching for the sort of famo
Which counts from the meet of famo
Which counts from the meet printing of a name,
she chanced for her "rights," showed solems
craft,

And men, Brute men, They only izughed.

She did not seek her "rights,"

She dreamed not of some path to mannish hights, But followed nature's way and documed it good, And bloomed from flower to first of womanhood; She loved the "tyrant," hore her noble part.

In Hie with him, and thought with all her heart. She held that something men and women meant to be unlike, but each a supplement.

Unto the other; 'twas her results whim. And little children gathered, after knee,

And mee,

Brute men,

Brute men,

Would die fur such as she.

— Cheegy Mail.

Loaded with dispurites; your blood needs

rtion of t atractor

DL. 28.-NO. 8611.

31 Washington St.,

esale Grocers an 168 and 170 Fron for FIELD'S CRAC

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Sole Agents of the We Stand" Kentu-

RAST LAWN HOWER. ed for Rase of Operation, ability and Rapidity.

de Hardware Dealers, Interior Agents. ----TEE-----

Mo\_c\_scs. TE DISPENSARY, Res. 132, 134 Third St.

Single or Matried And All who fledler from MANNOOD

Lower Lower, Palles Memory of the State of t Cable

RETURN OF THE A
Wednesday,
JUVENILE OF
Thornday Nich. THE WILL
The entire comp.
Next Wick. FREE
Next Wick. FREE 53.7%

The Great Battle The common results

A bsolutely

This powder never trees, reagth and wholestores, e ordinary kinds, and con-th tis, malicude of Silver to quinter pawders. Solid W. T. CULENAN & CO.

WRIDAY BYENDER

An interest of Mercur and Language

Will be given of a Universal data for the proceed as a refer occident for this city. Admits has 50 cm.

NEW PARK THE

AKUSTAL ENTERTAR

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SHAMPAGHE. 580 V sahington Sa CROWN COLLARS GERMANIA PINZET RECORD MIRTE Undoysland y ayes

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